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PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

NC030825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the National Relations Department, has stated that the recent UN Security Council resolution reaffirms the universal consensus to condemn the Zionist expansionist and colonialist policy in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem. It also shows the extent of the isolation from which the enemy authorities are suffering in the world. This isolation, Abu Mayzar added, has forced the United States to submit to the will of the international community, because the isolation of the Zionist enemy is affecting and reflecting on the United States itself.

Abu Mayzar said: The fact that the United States voted with the universal consensus does not absolve the United States of its responsibility toward Israel's aggressive, expansionist and colonialist policy, because it is still the main pivot of this policy which is hostile to the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and because the United States is still the main support which encourages the Zionist authorities to continue their violation of the Islamic sanctities and upsurpation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Abu Mayzar added: There is no doubt that recent international developments, particularly in Iran and Afghanistan, had an effect on the recent Security Council resolution. The main test has been and will continue to be the translation of this resolution into practice to put an end to the occupation, the establishment of settlements, and the Israeli-U.S. aggression against the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state.

Abu Mayzar continued: The PLO considers this resolution as a unanimous recognition of the justness of the Arab cause and its essence--the Palestinian issue. It also considers it as a unanimous international position on the illegitimacy of occupation, annexation and settlement. And this is a new political victory which calls on the Palestinians and the Arabs to intensify our efforts and mobilize our material and military potential to change the balance of power in the Arab area in order to insure the implementation of these resolutions, to put an end to aggression, and to regain the national and pan-Arab rights.

JAPANESE INVITATION TO 'ARAFAT TERMED UNACCEPTABLE

NC020752 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview with a Japanese paper that the recent invitation from the Parliamentary League for Japanese-Palestinian Friendship to brother Abu 'Ammar to visit Japan was unacceptable because it was not an official invitation from the Japanese Government.

'ARAFAT AGAIN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR SOLDATOV

NC291557 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] At noon today brother Commander Abu 'Ammar received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut. Our correspondent has learned that the ambassador handed the brother commander an important message from the Soviet leaders connected with the latest developments in the area. This is the second message which the brother commander has received in 2 days.

BAHRAIN

FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN

NC030832 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0747 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Manama, 3 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Manama this morning from Kuwait on the second leg of his tour, which will also include Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The French president was received on his arrival by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the heir apparent and defense minister; and several senior Bahraini officials.

During his 2-day visit the French president is scheduled to hold talks with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, on the current Arab and international situation, bilateral relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

KUWAIT

KUWAITI PAPERS INTERVIEW GISCARD ON EVE OF VISIT

LD291146 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Feb, KUNA--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who arrives Saturday on a three-day official visit to Kuwait, said France is greatly concerned with the security of the Gulf region.

The French president said he is visiting Kuwait as an "obstinate advocate" of cooperation and dialogue.

Giscard d'Estaing expressed doubts that Egyptian-Israeli negotiations would lead to peace. No peace can be realized in the Middle East without the participation of Palestinians, he said.

The French president told three Kuwait newspapers that an overall settlement for permanent and just peace in the Middle East should be worked out by all the parties concerned.

To reach such a settlement, the Israelis should withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians should be maintained, and the security of all the countries of the region should be guaranteed.

D'Estaing said a visit to Paris by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "would not be a problem in principle" because France has already conducted a dialogue with PLO representatives.

He said he believes such a visit may be "useful" and may help in "achieving progress in the quest for peace in the Middle East."

D'Estaing affirmed that France would not succumb to any pressure from any sources that would force it to disapprove of a visit by 'Arafat. France follows a policy independent of any foreign pressures whatever their forms and nature may be, d'Estaing added.

Turning to the Tunisian-Libyan border dispute, the French president denied his country had sent troops to help Tunisia repel an attack on the border town of Qafsah, last month.

What my government did was to put at the disposal of the Tunisian Government some "very limited transport means" which were confined to two warplanes and two helicopters, he said, adding that these planes had returned to their French base a long time ago.

President Giscard said he is visiting the Gulf to strengthen relations with the states of the region. This would be an extension to the already deep relations between France and the Arab world, he said.

Since my election as president, I was deeply concerned about relations with Arab and Moslem countries, the French president said. Giscard said he will discuss with Arab leaders the role that Europe can play in tackling international issues which concern the Arab and Moslem world. He said relations with Kuwait are rapidly progressing and expressed hope that further cooperation will be achieved for the mutual interest of both countries.

Giscard said the Gulf states should determine their own ways of protecting the region. France is prepared to provide them with equipment as it did in the past. Such cooperation will not be an interference with the sovereignty of those states, he said.

Meets Amir As-Sabah

LD020940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0738 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this morning met with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in the first of a series of talks he will be having on economic matters with Gulf leaders.

The talks began at As-Sif Palace. The French president arrived in Kuwait yesterday on a 2-day visit. This is the first visit by a French president to Kuwait. The French president will later visit Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

French Ministers' Talks

LD022114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1150 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 2 (KUNA)--French ministers accompanying President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met with their Kuwaiti counterparts Sunday for talks on various subjects of concern to the two countries.

Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet discussed with Kuwaiti Acting Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn bilateral relations in particular and Franco-Arab relations in general.

Francois-Poncet said he reviewed with Husayn prevailing conditions in the Middle East, the Gulf region, Lebanon and Afghanistan. He described the talks as "positive and conducted in a friendly and frank atmosphere."

As the two foreign ministers discussed political issues, France's Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau was holding talks with the Kuwaiti Minister of Industry and Trade 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi.

The Undersecretary of the Trade Ministry 'Ali al-Wazan said the talks were centered around means to develop trade relations between the two countries and the establishment of joint projects in the field of agriculture, and particularly sheltered agriculture in which France has long experience.

Al-Wazan referred to a big Kuwaiti agricultural project which, he said, France expressed interest in implementing it for the Kuwait company for agricultural and food products. He said the scheme will be erected on a piece of land five million square meters. He added the two ministers also discussed joint projects in the field of poultry [word indistinct].

Al-Wazan said the two trade ministers discussed projects in the Gulf region including a carbon project, a synthetic rubber project and a glass sheets project. He said Gulf owners of these projects will contact the French side for possible joint cooperation. The two sides expressed their wish to increase the size of economic cooperation between them. The ministers of education of the two countries also met to discuss educational and cultural cooperation especially in the field of teaching the French language.

Further Talks

LD022020 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At 1800 today another round of talks was held between the Kuwaiti and the French sides. The Kuwaiti side was led by his highness the amir of the land, and the French side was led by his excellency the French president.

The minister of amiri diwan affairs said after the talks that under discussion were the consolidation of bilateral relations and means of developing them, and Arab-French relations. Also discussed were international problems in general. The points of view were close and a spirit of understanding and friendship dominated the talks.

Dinner for Giscard

LD022021 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The amir of the land gave a dinner at the As-Salam Palace at 1930 today in honor of the French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and the delegation accompanying his excellency.

Giscard Television Interview

LD022022 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Speaking over Kuwaiti television, the French President Giscard d'Estaing stressed the importance of relations between France on one hand and Kuwait and the Gulf states on the other, and also between France and the Arab countries as a whole. He said that Kuwait has developed to a considerable degree in recent years and that its role on the international level will gain importance in the coming years.

President Giscard d'Estaing expressed his full satisfaction with the relations between Kuwait and France at present and observed that there are possibilities for raising the level of cooperation and strengthening relations between them.

He described his first meeting with the amir of the country as being long, deep and exceedingly important, dealing with fundamental problems in a spirit of frankness. He added that during the meeting he and the amir were able to analyze the international situation and bilateral relations in an attempt to solve current problems in the world.

He expressed his confidence that his visit to the state of Kuwait will substantially contribute to the consolidation and deepening of relations between Kuwait and France.

Oil Cooperation Agreement

NC022036 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Kuwait, March 2 (AFP)--France and Kuwait have reached a framework cooperation accord on oil, a spokesman for the delegation accompanying visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said here today.

The agreement provides for France to exploit Kuwait oil directly and for the two countries to carry out joint industrial projects in oil prospecting, petrochemicals and refining in Kuwait, France and other countries.

Leaves Kuwait

LD030804 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0705 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing concluded his 2-day official visit to Kuwait today and left for Bahrain on the second stage of his Arab tour.

He was seen off at the airport by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who had discussions with the French president during the visit covering political and economic matters as well as cooperation between their two countries. A joint communique on the visit is expected later today.

Joint Communique Issued

LD030826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 3 March--France today recognized for the first time the right of the Palestine people to self-determination. This recognition was contained in a joint communique issued at the end of the French-Kuwaiti summit talks held here.

The communique said that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah "have agreed that the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area necessitates Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people. They also expressed their conviction that the question of Palestine was not one of refugees, but one of a people with the right to self-determination as such within the framework of a just and durable peace."

The joint communique issued at the end of the French president's 2-day visit to Kuwait also said that the two leaders exchanged views on the relations between the "two friendly" countries and on international matters of interest to both countries.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the positive development in the relations between their two countries and affirmed their determination to bolster and develop cooperation between them in the various fields.

The communique also said that the two leaders have noted with satisfaction the speedy development of economic relations between France and Kuwait and expressed their determination to expand economic cooperation between the two countries. The text of the joint communique will be broadcast simultaneously in Paris and Kuwait at 1000 GMT today.

MINISTER SAYS OIL PRODUCTION TO BE CUT BY APRIL

LD012118 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah affirmed tonight that Kuwait's oil production will be cut to 1.5 million barrels a day by next April.

Replying to questions by French journalists accompanying President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the minister said that Kuwait's oil deposits, which are being extracted at present, will last for 100 years and more.

In his statements, quoted by the Kuwaiti News Agency, the minister replied to a question about the possibility of Gulf countries fixing oil prices in accordance with special contracts with the European countries. He said that this matter does not concern the Gulf countries alone but is determined by OPEC.

He declared that Kuwait does not currently sell oil to any East European country. But there is nothing to stop this being done, he added.

Replying to another question, he said that the Gulf countries do not expect any security help from the European countries and would not permit such help. On the situation in Afghanistan, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah reiterated Kuwait's rejection of all forms of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

JORDANIAN-KUWAITI PRESS STATEMENT REPORTED

JN291649 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the delegation accompanying him left Kuwait for Doha this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Qatar. At the end of the visit to Kuwait, a press statement was issued in which Jordan and Kuwait affirmed their commitment to applying the resolutions of the 9th and 10th Arab summit conferences so as to confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation and to bolster solidarity among the fraternal Arab countries.

The statement said that the talks between the Jordanian and Kuwaiti sides were held in an atmosphere of fraternity, understanding and determination to entrench the bases of cooperation and joint action between the two fraternal countries.

The two sides reviewed the strong bilateral relations existing between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the constructive development of cooperation between them. They affirmed their resolve to forge ahead so as to expand cooperation in all fields.

The two sides also reviewed the most important current Arab and international issues. Viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed, particularly those related to the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Zionist enemy's recent settlement measures and its continuous expansionist policy.

The two sides underlined the importance of the continued exchange of visits among officials of the two fraternal countries.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan extended an invitation to His Highness Shaykh S'ad al-al-Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, to visit Jordan. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

QATAR

JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASAN ARRIVES IN DOHA

NC291552 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 29 February--Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan arrived in Doha this evening from Kuwait leading a delegation on an official 3-day visit to the state of Qatar. He was received by Shaykh Hamad Ibn Khalifah, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, and a number of senior officials.

Amir Receives Crown Prince

NC291840 Doha QNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 29 February--The amir of the state of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad al-Thani, this evening received Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan Ibn Talal and 'Ali Suhaymat, Jordanian minister of state for prime minister's affairs and transport minister.

During the meeting the conferees discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing cooperation in all domains. They also reviewed the current Arab situation in particular and the international situation in general.

Begins Talks

NC011146 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 1 March--Official talks were held this morning between the Qatari side, headed by Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad Ibn Khalifah al-Thani, and the Jordanian side, led by Crown Prince Hasan Ibn Talal, who is currently on a visit to Qatar.

QNA has learned that the discussions centered on consolidating the strong bilateral relations and on means of developing and cementing these relations in all fields. They also discussed important Arab and international issues and developments in the area in general. QNA also learned that both sides were in agreement regarding the topics discussed. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of true fraternity and a common desire to enhance bilateral relations and joint Arab work in general.

GHALI, UN ENVOY COMMENT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Ghali's View

NC021531 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has commented on the recent UN Security Council resolution denouncing the building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He said that this resolution confirms the soundness of the policy of Egypt, which has denounced and still denounces the building of settlements because they obstruct the march toward peace. Ghali said that this resolution also proves that the UN organization supports Egypt's policy and efforts to grant the Palestinian people the right to self-determination.

Ghali added that the building of settlements is an obstacle to a comprehensive and just peace. The vote was also in line with the policy of the United States, which is playing the role of a full partner in the peace process.

UN Envoy Notes Precedence

NC020902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Egypt's UN representative, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, has stated that yesterday's UN Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories is considered extremely important in that it reaffirms the UN's political position against the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Israeli circles were shocked at what they termed Carter's new pro-Arab policy at the United Nations, since the United States had in the past used its veto right or abstained in the voting on resolutions supporting Arab rights in both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

It should be noted that President Carter had given direct instructions to the UN representative at the Security Council to vote in favor of the Arab position and to condemn the settlements policy because it contradicts UN Resolution 242, the UN Charter, and international law.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON NORMALIZATION, SINAI WITHDRAWAL

NC291406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tel Aviv, 29 February--Egyptian defense and war production minister, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, has stated that the Israeli authorities released six Arab prisoners during his visit to Israel. He added that he agreed with the Israeli side on the release of 24 other Arab and Egyptian prisoners and that this would mark the beginning of a process to release more Arab and Egyptian prisoners in Israel.

In statements to Egyptian reporters at the end of his visit to Israel, the defense minister said that he agreed with the Israeli side on the return to Gaza of 52 families which the Israeli authorities had deported from Gaza to Al-'Arish after the 1967 setback. He added that agreement has also been reached on the return of families which left Gaza before 1967 and have received monthly stipends from the UNRWA since 1948. The Israeli authorities prevented these families from entering Gaza to receive these stipends in May 1979.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali also told the Egyptian reporters that an Egyptian liaison office is being set up in Gaza to take care of Palestinian student affairs. The Egyptian defense minister added that he and the Israeli defense minister agreed on special treatment for the Arabs in Gaza during the next stage. They also agreed to facilitate the entry into Gaza of Palestinian inhabitants and students and their departure from there to Egypt, as is now done with Jordan, and to take measures to replace the Red Cross with a joint committee to handle this process.

Referring to the next stage of withdrawal to Egypt's international borders, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this stage will be proceded by a preparatory stage during the next few months, and that full withdrawal is expected to be completed before the deadline in the agreement--April 1982.

The Egyptian defense minister said that the Israeli withdrawal confirms the sincere intentions of the Egyptian and Israeli sides, gives impetus to the peace process and proves to the Arab world that the peace process is continuing. The treaty is thus providing a new model and example of how relations in the area should be.

'Ali went on to say that the peace treaty provides for the evacuation of Israeli civilians and soldiers from all the occupied territories by the date set as a deadline. He added that full withdrawal in the next stage covering an area of only 20 percent of Sinai, which is of no military significance, will depend on the construction of the two airports which the United States is building in the Negev Desert to replace the two airports from which Israel will withdraw. He also said that he met last night with the American engineers supervising the construction of these airports and that they confirmed to him what U.S. assistant defense secretary, David McGiffert, said when he returned to Egypt from Israel last week--that the construction of the two airports is progressing according to the timetable.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that the Arab inhabitants of Rafah district can now go to Al-'Arish to visit their families, but only with special permits issued by the Israeli authorities. This is not a natural situation, he said. He added that when the Israeli withdrawal from these areas is completed in the next stage, normal life will be restored and the inhabitants will travel without permits or restrictions.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will arrive in Egypt on 8 April to continue the discussions on the question of withdrawal and that the completion of these discussions will depend on the progress of the construction of the two airports. He added: I will do my utmost to persuade the U.S. to speed up the building and construction operation as much as possible. He also said: We will also discuss the activities of the other normalization committees, such as the agriculture and trade committee.

'Ali went on to say that working groups at the level of the higher committee on normalization will be formed to exchange information on some laws in force in the two countries. He explained that these groups will begin their work in the period 10-15 March, and that the higher committee will appraise their activities beginning 17 March and submit a report to the meeting which the Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers will chair during Weizman's visit to Egypt. He further said that agreement has been reached on certain memoranda and measures related to this matter and that some trade, aviation and cultural agreements necessitate certain constitutional measures. These agreements will be submitted to the People's Assembly in Egypt.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that the Israeli side has invited the chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, to visit Israel and that the visit is expected to take place in April.

On the likelihood of other parites joining the negotiations, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said it is likely that Arab states, especially Jordan, will join the negotiations if the Israeli side provides reasonable, acceptable and encouraging solutions.

Referring to his meeting with Yigal Allon yesterday, the Egyptian defense minister pointed out that Allon emphasized that there is no reason for the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza sector. They have no military significance because they do not provide security for Israel. Allon delivered a lecture at Jerusalem University recently confirming this, and he also stated it at the Knesset.

Concluding his statements, the defense minister noted the recent change of opinion among Israeli leaders on the question of the settlements and Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector, saying that this change is an encouraging phenomenon on the path of a comprehensive solution to the question.

Discusses U.S. Military Aid

NC291412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1338 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tel Aviv, 29 February--Defense and war production minister, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the recent $2 billion military loan from the United States to Egypt supplements the $1.5 billion loan given last year. He said that additional loans may follow in order to provide Egypt with the most sophisticated U.S. weapons.

General 'Ali said in statements to Egyptian journalists that during his recent visit to Egypt U.S. assistant defense secretary David McGiffert, was authorized by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to take decisions on the supply of sophisticated weapons to Egypt.

He added that agreement was reached on the supply of 40 F-16 planes to Egypt. Egyptian pilots are currently being prepared to travel to the United States for training on these planes prior to their delivery to Egypt. He said that the decision not to obtain the F-15 aircraft was made because of their exorbitant cost.

Israeli Visit Termed Successful

TA291354 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] In summing up his visit, General 'Ali said he regarded the visit to be very successful, as far as one can envisage. Agreements have been reached on a number of points common to both sides, and several issues were concluded in the normalization subcommittees. The parties agreed that the subcommittees would conclude their work before the middle of March. Three other subcommittees will then begin working, and will prepare a final report on the subject of normalization by 8 April, when another 'Ali-Weizman meeting will be held to sum up the process of normalization. General 'Ali is due to leave Israel to return to Cairo after a 5-day visit as the guest of Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Returns Home, Makes Statement

NC291735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1656 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 February--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and the delegation accompanying him, returned to Cairo this afternoon at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Israel. During this visit General 'Ali held important talks with the Israeli side on the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to the Egyptian international borders and on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

SA'D MURTADA COMMENTS ON APPOINTMENT AS ENVOY TO ISRAEL

Israeli Television Interview

TA292000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada interviewed in English by Israeli television correspondent Gil Sadan, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have you ever envisaged, in the past, a situation in which you would become the ambassador of Egypt in Israel?

[Answer] No, I think that was very far from the imagination of anybody, because, as you know, after 30 years of animosity between Israel and the Arab countries, we did not expect peace. We always wanted peace on different terms, and after all these wars it was extremely difficult to think of exchanging diplomatic relations.

[Question] In your long career as a diplomat, the thought of a possibility of having relations between these two countries has never occurred to you?

[Answer] Well, I don't believe in the impossible, but it was one of the very far dreams, or very far ideas, which never occurred to me personally.

[Question] When you first received the word of your appointment, what thoughts came to your mind, how did you receive it personally?

[Answer] Well, I must say I was surprised at the choice. Surprised, in a way, but also a great pleasure because it shows the confidence of my government and the approval of my president. To choose me as his ambassador for a unique post, the ambassador of Egypt, the first Arab country to be represented in Israel in a new era of peace is not a kind of routine or usual appointment, or assignment, like any other assignment.

[Question] You had no hesitations, you didn't have any inclination to say no, thank you?

[Answer] I accepted without hesitation, because I was convinced that after the initiative of President as-Sadat, it's not only that I am convinced, but I believe that this is the right way, the right path, that Egypt has set its foot on this path and that will lead us to prosperity and cooperation, instead of war and destruction.

[Question] What about your--don't you sometimes feel fear, physical fear, even, for your own safety, being in such a complicated situation?

[Answer] Well, physical fear, if you work, or if you think under such a fear, you will never be able to reach anything. I don't think anybody will--any intelligent body, really, would care to--think that hurting me personally would touch the great cause of the peace in the area, because it is not only Sa'd Murtada in question, it's the whole cause of peace, the whole cause of two nations who have to set a good example of living together and I am quite satisfied and I believe I am doing a good job, serving my country, serving all the Palestinian people who are suffering now. I don't think that if I am doing such a job I should be afraid, I should be proud.

[Question] When you stood yesterday before the president of Israel and presented your credentials, what did you think about?

[Answer] Well, I must say that was a historic moment for me.

[Question] You really felt history?

[Answer] I felt I was walking through history. Since I set my foot for the first time in Israel, I felt I was living historical moments. True, you know, history may run in front of you and you don't grasp it, you don't realize exactly, at this moment, that you are living historical moments.

[Question] Now that you know the Israelis, do you see them in a different light than what you expected them to be during the 30 years of animosity?

[Answer] Judging by the people whom I met, I find that I expected them exactly as I found them; human, they talk sense and they are hospitable, like any other people and they sound sincere and I was glad to meet them and to find that my idea about them was exactly what I have seen.

[Question] You don't think that the differences in culture or in heritage could cause conflicts, political conflicts?

[Answer] Different culture doesn't in itself cause conflict, political or economic, but the consequences, if this culture becomes in a way superior and if the other one becomes inferior, it's in the human being for a superior to try to abuse the weakness of the other, so a difference of culture in itself does not necessarily mean a conflict, but it may lead later on to conflict.

[Question] And do you think there is an element of this in the Israeli-Arab conflict?

[Answer] Not precisely, because I think that the two great cultures, the Arab civilization and the Jewish very rich history, they can live together and they can live in peace and there is no reason whatsoever to have a conflict because of this difference.

Interview by Egyptian Newsmen

NC292019 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tel Aviv, 29 February--Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada has stressed that the diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel are normal relations and not preferential. He said they are based on good neighborliness between the two states.

He said that the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries is provided for in the peace agreement and is part of the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in letter and spirit, as President Anwar as-Sadat said recently in Aswan.

The Egyptian ambassador made these statements to Egyptian journalists at the Hilton hotel in Tel Aviv, where the Egyptian Embassy is temporarily located. He said that his mission as Egypt's ambassador to Israel is not merely a post but a duty he has been entrusted with.

He outlined that the nature of this mission provides that the ambassador should have a clear picture of the country in which he represents his state, which includes 3.5 million Israelis and half a million Arabs. He said: I will meet and reach an understanding with anyone who wishes to reach an understanding with me. I will spare no efforts in this respect. I must give a true picture of Egypt's policy whether in respect to our relations with Israel or our intentions and efforts which we alone are making in serving the Palestinian people.

Sa'd Murtada said that in the current phase he has two basic tasks: The first is connected with the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, after 30 years of enmity, and turning these relations into normal relations, as opposed to preferential relations, and into relations based on good neighborliness. The other task is following up the implementation of autonomy for the Palestinians. He said that this subject is being tackled on the prime minister's level.

He added: We are following up what can be implemented in the current and coming phases in addition to several questions concerning relations between the two countries. We will convey to Egypt a picture of the situation in Israel and the reaction to Egypt's representation for the first time as a symbol of peace, and we will give Israel, through our means and contacts, a clear idea of Egypt's intentions and inclinations toward peace.

Sa'd Murtada stressed that there is no basis for the fears which some people are reiterating about Israel's views of its relations with Egypt and about an Israeli invasion of Egyptian life. He said that the Egyptian people are of a noble origin and that Western technology is not new to us since we have dealings with Germany, the United States and other advanced countries.

He stressed that Egypt is proceeding with firm steps and it knows its course, and that if matters are proceeding slowly now they will begin to move naturally in the near future.

KHALIL MEETS FRANCOIS-PONCET, MAKES STATEMENT

NC292149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, 29 February--Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, met tonight with French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncent, beginning his discussions with French officials during his visit which began today.

After his 75-minute meeting with Francois-Poncent, Dr Mustafa Khalil said he outlined to the French foreign minister the Egyptian views toward the political situation in the Arab world, the Middle East and the Arab Gulf in a clear and frank way. He said that as far as Egyptian-Israeli relations are concerned, Egypt is determined to maintain its commitments in accordance with the agreement signed between the two countries and is also determined to proceed with the normalization of relations without hesitation.

Asked about the outcome of The Hague meeting, Dr Khalil said: At the meeting, some definitions, such as that of security, were clarified. It was agreed to form two very important committees, one will be concerned with the question of whether or not the Palestinians will have the right to enact laws and assume legislative powers, which is basic matter in the autonomy rule, and will discuss the source of the powers, which is also a very important matter. He added that the other committee will be concerned with economic matters.

Dr Khalil said that the discussions at The Hague also dealt with the water resource issue. He noted that Egypt reaffirmed that it is not authorized to speak for the Palestinians on any question and said: We are trying to bring about the Palestinian autonomy authority which will assume responsibility and can then negotiate with the Israelis over any other issue with the assistance of the committee set up under the Camp David agreement in an attempt to settle the differences.

Asked whether progress was made at The Hague discussions, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: I do not believe we have achieved a lot of progress but it can be said that we have progressed. However, this progress depends on the work of the two committees. It is not enough that we set up committees, but what is important is the results of the committees' work. When the two committees present on 25 March--the date of the plenary session in Egypt--a joint report agreed upon by the parties concerned, then we will be able to say we have made progress. Asked whether the situation is at a standstill, Dr Khalil said: It cannot be said there is a standstill since we cannot arrive at a result before 26 May. There were differences up to the last minute over the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, over the negotiations concerning the letter on the West Bank and Gaza. There were also obstacles up to the last minute. However, I am not pessimistic and I am not really disappointed. We are exerting efforts to reach an agreement.

Asked about Egypt and the Arab League, Dr Khalil said: The Arab League, which was formed in Tunisia, is illegal in our opinion because its formation is inconsistent with the Arab League charter. He added: I am confident that the Arab states will return to Egypt; we will not go to them.

OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIES ISRAELI REPORTS ON WEST BANK, GAZA

NC020855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 March--An official source has denied a report by Israeli information media that during last week's autonomy discussions Egypt had proposed that the West Bank and Gaza be placed under the tripartite (?supervision) of Egypt, the United States and Israel for 5 years.

In a statement published by the weekly AS-SIYASI today, the source described this report as wishful thinking by Israel and as a trial balloon.

GHALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM THE HAGUE AUTONOMY TALKS

NC291655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1633 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 February--Minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, returned to Cairo this afternoon after taking part in the talks on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The talks ended in The Hague yesterday.

Dr Ghali stated after his return that prime minister and foreign minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, asked him to present a detailed report to President Anwar as-Sadat on The Hague talks.

PRESIDENT FORESEES 'CHANCE' OF ARAB CHARTER SUCCEEDING

JN021754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 2 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 2 March--President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that there is a chance that his proposed national charter will succeed. The Arabs need collective action, he said. The president expressed the hope that the Arabs will be realistic now that they have discovered that they were counting on soapsuds--the Soviets, who crossed their border and intervened militarily in Afghanistan, and the Americans, who are threatening to occupy the oil sources.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-ANWAR published here today, President Saddam Husayn stressed that the Arabs now know that no one can protect them and that U.S. protection is mere talk. They also know that no one is ready to take the risk of protecting the Arabs.

President Saddam Husayn said that the national declaration is still only ink on paper, but it has moved the Arab nation.

The Iraqi president stressed the importance of establishing a new type of Arab relations. He indicated in this respect that he attaches great importance to the economic summit, scheduled for Amman, in an effort to narrow the gap between the haves and have-nots. He said: Iraq wants a strong Arab nation. It wants Yemen, for instance, to be like Iraq, and Iraq and Saudi Arabia to be on a par with the 15 most advanced nations in the world.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the confrontation with Israel is a cultural one. He said that what the Zionist entity fears is a scientific mind and an economic base behind the tank and a scientific and cultural base behind the gun and the plane. The president pointed out that the Zionist enemy has sabotaged Lebanon because it is an example of an advanced Arab state which constitutes a cultural challenge to Israel. By killing Lebanon the Arabs are killing themselves, he added.

President Saddam Husayn said the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is a means of advancing the Arab nation and every advancement means additional strength, regardless of the formula used. The president said: An Arab state must not resort to military measures against another Arab state merely because of an incident or disagreement.

The president said: Iraq is prohibited from crossing its border. Furthermore, Iraq is not permitted to play any role. [as received] However, we know how to penetrate international rules and restrictions. Our weapon will be the entire resources of the Arab nation.

IRAQI, GUINEAN PRESIDENTS HOLD FURTHER TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN010753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 March--President Saddam Husayn and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure held a meeting here this morning during which they continued the party and official talks begun last Thursday. The talks dealt with the international situation in general and African affairs in particular. They also touched on relations between the two friendly countries and the experiences of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Guinean Democratic Party in the various fields. The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, and on the Guinean side by Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui, party Political Bureau member and prime minister. The Guinean president arrived in Baghdad last Wednesday on a visit to Iraq of several days.

BEIRUT RADIO SAYS CALM RESTORED IN SIDON

NC020745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Calm has been restored in Sidon following the clashes that broke out yesterday in certain areas of the city after armed elements attacked the Muhammad Zughayb Barracks, where Lebanese Army units are stationed. Gunfire was opened on internal security forces, resulting in several casualties. The clashes broke out in the afternoon and were resumed in the evening. The clashes were contained and a committee was immediately formed to pinpoint responsibility for them and prevent the recurrence of such incidents, which serve nobody. This is particularly true in this delicate stage which requires unity of efforts and ranks to confront the perils threatening Lebanon and the south.

Joint Command Statement

NC020747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[1 March statement by Joint Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] Military elements of the Zughayb barracks in Sidon yesterday opened fire at a joint forces' military vehicle. Fire was then opened at a civilian vehicle and a Palestinian Red Crescent vehicle. This was followed by indiscriminate shooting which resulted in civilian casualties. In the face of this planned provocation the joint forces tried to contain the incident and prevent reactions to it.

The Joint Command would like to affirm that there are agent and suspect forces that are seeking to exploit the situation in Lebanon for reasons open to the public, including avoidance of national reconciliation, upon which the Lebanese people and their responsible national forces have unanimously agreed. The Joint Command, while desiring to frustrate the attempts of those who are seeking to explode the situation and cause clashes, would like to affirm that this incident was part of the attempts to exploit the situation. The Joint Command will maintain strict discipline, restraint and patience among its forces in all areas to block persons planning strife and plots. Such persons want to drown Lebanon in blood and prevent national reconciliation from achieving its desired unity, independence and Arabism for Lebanon.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC020749 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The clashes that took place in Sidon yesterday between the Lebanese Army and armed Palestinians resulted in the death of six persons and the wounding of eight others. Bursts of machinegun fire continued to be heard until late last night. According to preliminary reports, the dead Palestinians are Mahmud Muhammad Badawi, Tawfiq Hasan as-Sayyid, 'Abd ar-Rahman Matar and Ahmad Juraysh, and the dead Lebanese are Hasan Hashim and Bayan Salim. Khalil al-Fadlallah and Ahmad Ibrahim were wounded. The situation remains tense.

SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JORDAN

JN021555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Soviet Muslim delegation led by Abdulgani Abdullayev, deputy chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, left Damascus today for Amman following a week-long visit to Syria.

In the predeparture statement, Abdullayev expressed his thanks and appreciation to Syria for the warm welcome and hospitality shown the delegation. He also spoke about the good and unforgettable impression left by the delegation's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that he will talk to his country's government and fellow Soviet Muslims about this visit, adding that he will convey the Syrian people's greetings and fraternal religious sentiments to their brother Muslims in the USSR.

Abdullayev affirmed the historical cultural ties between the peoples in the two friendly countries and expressed the hope that the delegation's visit will contribute to strengthening the extent cordial fraternal ties between the two Muslim countries. He also expressed the hope that the exchange of delegations and visits will continue, for the sake of Islam, Arabism and the triumph of crucial Arab and Islamic issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI 29 FEB

JN010751 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus from Tripoli yesterday evening after he and the members of the ministerial committee stemming from the Arab League Council had informed Libyan officials of the contents of the resolution that calls for an end to Libyan-Tunisian differences.

Khaddam, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held a closed meeting at Tripoli international airport. During the meeting, they reviewed the results of the ministerial committee's mission and the steps achieved during the talks with Libyan officials.

In a statement on the talks, Khaddam said that they were successful and positive. He added that the Libyan brothers have expressed their readiness to implement the contents of the Arab League Council resolution calling for an end to Libyan-Tunisian differences and for normalization of relations between the two fraternal countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER TALAS RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART

JN011852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1330 today, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, received Austrian National Defense Minister Otto Rosch, accompanied by Maj Gen 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian side to the United Nations disengagement observer force.

Otto Rosch arrived in Damascus Friday afternoon, to inspect the Austrian contingent operating within the UN forces in the Middle East.

PLO UN OBSERVER'S REMARKS ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR TEST NOTED

JN291256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The United Nations--The news reports on the nuclear explosion carried out by Israel and South Africa near the South African coasts have aroused the concern of Arab and world quarters.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, told a TASS correspondent that there is nothing unexpected in the two racist regimes cooperation in the production of nuclear weapons. He added: We have information showing that Israel and South Africa began preparing for a nuclear test long ago.

It will be recalled that in December of last year the UN General Assembly strongly denounced all of Israel's attempts to manufacture, possess, store, test or introduce a nuclear weapon into the Middle East region. The UN General Assembly also called on all countries to stop any sort of cooperation with Israel that might help it possess or design nuclear weapons.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS DENIAL OF CLASHES WITH MUSLIM BROTHERS

JN290806 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 February 80 p 1 JN

[Text] Damascus--Yesterday, an official Syrian spokesman utterly denied reports broadcast yesterday by Israeli television alleging that violent clashes took place between the Syrian army and armed Muslim Brotherhood elements in the region between Latakia and Hamah.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIALS MEET WITH ALEPPO FIGURES

JN281828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] Aleppo--The regional committee [as heard] under Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party Regional Command assistant secretary general, Ba'th Party Regional Command members and ministers met with the members of the provincial local administration council, Islamic men of religion and members of the economic sector and popular organizations in the presence of the comrade secretary and members of the Ba'th Party Branch Command and the governor.

During the meeting, Comrade Mashariqah reviewed the current situation through which the Arab area is passing, particularly the U.S. imperialist attempt to impose its influence on the Arab area, encouraged in this by the presence of an agent traitor named As-Sadat who was capitulated to the imperialist-Zionist schemes.

Afterward, Maj Gen Nasir Ad-Din Nasir, minister of the interior, spoke about the Interior Ministry's achievements and called on all citizens to cooperate with the ministry's departments to meet all the people's demands for progress, stability and security. The interior minister added that his ministry has canceled all martial laws except those serving Syria's internal unity and security. He added that no mercy will be shown to the Muslim Brotherhood gang's saboteurs and killers.

ALGERIA

IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LEAVES ALGERIA, MAKES STATEMENT

JN291247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Algiers, 29 February--President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy left Algiers for home today after having conveyed a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Envoy Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, said in a statement to the INA correspondent here that President Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi both affirmed their complete support for the national charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February.

Hasan 'Ali said that the results of his visit to both Libya and Algeria affirmed that the national charter is a pan-Arab demand of concern to the Arab nation and that it is the duty of the progressive parties and elements to adhere to and defend this charter. Last night, Hasan 'Ali met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, conveying President Saddam Husayn's message and exchanging viewpoints on the current Arab and international situations.

ASH-SHA'B PRAISES IRAQI NATIONAL CHARTER PLAN

LD030805 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22-23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Ray of Hope"]

[Excerpts] Iraq's initiative of proposing a plan for a "National Charter for Organizing Relations Between the Arab Countries" is a significant and timely gesture. The plan comes as a response to the imperialist-Zionist maneuvers and conspiracies which are incessantly seeking to undermine Arab solidarity by various means and which are today exploiting events in Iran and Afghanistan in order to establish a new foothold in the Arab homeland and impose guardianship on its peoples through threats of direct military intervention.

The Iraqi plan consists of a number of principles which only the dissenters in the Arab ranks reject, in addition to those who turn themselves into an obedient tool in the hands of the Arab nation's enemies in striking at the national liberation movement in order to serve imperialist interests.

Arab action on the basis of these principles in the present grave international conditions, which are characterized by a large-scale imperialist counterattack which is mainly aimed at the Gulf area, and with a national and responsible spirit can save the Arab homeland from Balkanization. We are threatened more than ever by the extension of the "Iron Curtain" that would divide us between the East and the West and would Arabize the cold war and the conflict between the superpowers.

The Iraqi plan, in these conditions which are fraught with serious dangers, could be the key to thwarting the imperialist-Zionist schemes and strengthening the cohesiveness and the unity of the Arab homeland.

In essence the plan is a clear confirmation of the Arab will that rejects every foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab homeland and underlines the ability to confront foreign conspiracies with the Arab intrinsic power.

Arab solidarity has been and still is a cherished aim for Algeria, which it has persistently been seeking to achieve and to develop into an effective unity of action capable of influencing events in both the national and international fields. This stems from the belief that what unites the Arabs is several times stronger than what divides them. The causes of disagreement strictly lie with the ruling classes. Essentially they are psychological barriers which foreign interests have created through the policy of threats, of the stick and the carrot and of dominating the world media.

What we fear most is that these imaginary barriers could turn into real ones that will prevent communication and understanding among the leaders. Therefore, it can be said that the Iraqi initiative is a ray of hope in a cloudy Arab sky, threatening with conflicts and with futile bloodshed that can only enhance the strength and intransigence of the Arab nation's enemies and whet their appetite and ambitions.

LIBYA

IRAQI, KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN LIBYA

LD291821 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Brother Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister, and Brother Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah after taking part in the meeting of the Arab League Council in Tunis.

Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, foreign secretary, the brothers the general secretary and assistant general secretary for political affairs, directors of the departments at the Foreign Secretariat, the Kuwaiti ambassador and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in the Jamahiriyah welcomed them at Tripoli international airport.

JALLUD RECEIVES ITALIAN, PDRY MINISTERS

LD011844 Tripoli JANA in English 1653 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud today at "Ash-Sha's Palace" received the Italian minister of trade who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Italian ambassador attended the meeting.

Major Jallud today also received the foreign minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic and the Yemeni ambassador accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY

LD291842 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 29 Feb 80

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution yesterday received Mr Pugan, the envoy of President Ceausescu of Romania.

EGYPTIAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES' TASKS OUTLINED

LD222044 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In response to the unionist nationalist march in Tripoli yesterday and considering the dicta "no resolution outside the revolutionary committees," "committees everywhere," the Egyptian revolutionary forces from various parts of the Jamahiriyah have met and formed revolutionary committees. On this occasion communiques were issued which define their revolutionary tasks:

Communique of the Egyptian revolutionary force in Tripoli in response to the unionist march in Tripoli on 21st February 1980. Regarding the setting up of Egyptian revolutionary committees in order to carry out a popular revolution to topple the defeated Egyptian regime as well as all the Arab reactionary regimes, the Egyptian forces in Tripoli convened and created a revolutionary committee. This followed their awareness that revolutionary committees are the means to secure a popular revolution.

The General Secretariat of the Libyan-Egyptian Friendship Society was used as its office. The new revolutionary committee passed the following resolutions:

1--To incite the Egyptian Arab masses to undertake a people's revolution against the ruling regime in Egypt and to toe the line of the committee.

2--To train in using arms so as to prepare an armed people's struggle in order to bring down the defeated As-Sadat regime.

3--To act towards undermining American and Zionist interests in any part of the world.

4--To act in complete and constant harmony with the revolutionary committees in the Jamahiriyah.

5--To consistently believe in the third universal theory as the way to get rid of all forms of despotic governments.

6--To call on all the sincere elements to adhere to it in the proper style and to proclaim that there is no meaning to a revolution outside revolutionary committees.

Al-Fatah forever. Committees everywhere.

The Egyptian Revolutionary Committee, Tripoli.

Communique of the Egyptian Revolutionary Committee in the city of Bayda.

Revolution is a popular progressive action all through Arab history. The revolutionary spirit which pervades the hearts of the Arab masses cannot be repressed and cannot be doubtful in the eyes of the collaborators and reactionaries.

The rise of the loathsome Zionist flag in the sky of the Egyptian capital represents the motive which has sparked off the revolutionary spirit and determination in the hearts of the masses which had raised high a million Palestinian flags in the sky of Egypt. Furthermore, the Egyptian forces in the Jamahiriyah have organized and unified their ranks and set up a revolutionary committee in the city of Bayda in application of the dictum "no revolution outside revolutionary committees." The regional secretariat of the Libyan-Egyptian Friendship Society was used as its office. Its tasks are the following:

1--To incite Egyptian masses within and without Egypt to adhere to it in order to launch a people's revolution.

2--To act towards toppling the defeated humiliated As-Sadat regime.

3--To practise revolutionary monitoring and revolutionary violence.

4--To work in harmony with the Libyan Arab revolutionary committees.

5--To protect the grand Al-Fatah revolution against all the conspiracies organized against it.

6--To work in harmony with the Tunisian revolutionary committees and to struggle against the French invasion.

7--To call upon the Egyptian Arab masses to take up arms to restore the honour and pride which have been trodden upon.

"Al-Fatah forever, committees everywhere."

The Egyptian Revolutionary Committee, Bayda.

Communique of Egyptian Revolutionary Committee in Derna.

The Egyptian Arab masses in the land of the grand Al-Fatah revolution, while witnessing and becoming fully convinced that the organized revolutionary action carried out in the Jamahiriyah is the best example to follow, and in response to the dictum "no meaning to a revolution outside the revolutionary committees" have called upon the Egyptian Arab revolutionary force in Derna to rally and form a revolutionary committee.

This committee will be based at the branch secretariat of the Egyptian-Libyan Brotherhood Society in Derna. Its main tasks will be:

1--To incite the Egyptian Arab masses in and out of Egypt to topple the defeatist reactionary regime and to restore Egypt's image as part of the Arab nation.

2--To call on the Egyptian masses to work in solidarity with the Egyptian revolutionary committees and to start an organized revolutionary action.

3--To protect the grand Al-Fatah revolution, the hope of the Arab masses aspiring to unity and liberation.

4--To preach the third universal theory, the way to final emancipation from all forms of dictatorial regimes.

5--To act in complete unity with the revolutionary committees of the Jamahiriyah, Iran and Tunisia.

6--To take up arms to realize the armed revolutionary people.

Allah is great. Al-Fatah forever! Committees everywhere.
The Egyptian Revolutionary Committee in Derna.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN REPORTS SAUDI AID FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD280947 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 18 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[MAP report: "Saudi Arabia Contributes Some 5 Billion Dirhams to Many Moroccan Projects"]

[Text] Rabat, 18 February--Finance Minister Abdelkamel Reghai met with Saudi ambassador to to Rabat Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard on Saturday morning.

The talks between the minister and the Saudi diplomat dealt with various aspects of cooperation between the two countries, especially with the progress made in some development projects in Morocco financed by Saudi Arabia.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is taking part in carrying out these projects either directly or through the Saudi development fund.

Direct financial aid concerns the following sectors:

Public health: 505 million dirhams [DH]
Drinking water: DH1,048 million
Higher education: DH683 million
Secondary education: DH410 million
Railroads: DH76 million
Extension of the port of Casablanca: DH52 million
Construction of the Port of Jorf El Asfar: DH801 million
Project for building the Sidi Idriss Dam and canalization system: DH170 million
Project for building the Timzourt Dam: DH196 million
Project for building the Abdekrim El-Khattabi Dam: DH139 million
Agricultural project in Gharb: DH256 million.

Investment by the Saudi development fund relates to:

The Jorf El Asfar Port project: DH142 million
The Hgarb agricultural project: DH138 million
The project for building the Al Massira Dam: DH142 million.

HASSAN GRANTS PARDONS TO CONVICTED SOLDIERS

LD282246 Rabat MAP in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Statement of the Ministry of Royal Palaces, Protocol and Medals]

[Excerpt] Following the treacherous attack by night on the Bouirat garrison on 24 August 1979, an investigation was made the purpose of which was to apportion responsibility and ascertain whether there was negligence in defending the aforementioned military position. The findings of the case were afterward sent to the investigating magistrate at the Royal Armed Forces Tribunal who issued a number of orders calling for no further proceedings. Only a few persons reached the military court amounting to less than half those initially arrested and charged.

The court held its hearings in the town of El Aaiun from 22 to 27 January 1980. The tribunal was formed in accordance with the legal procedure, namely of military judges headed by Mohamed Zeibar, counsel at the Court of Appeal in Rabat. The hearings assumed a rare gravity and objectivity and complete respect for the rights of defense were observed.

Eventually the court pronounced 36 convictions and 41 acquittals. The 36 persons who were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from 1 to 3 years forfeited the right of appeal and all duly submitted to his exalted majesty a petition appealing to him to grant them a royal pardon, reaffirming their loyalty and attachment to the throne and the sacred principles on which it is based and their full commitment to defend the homeland and its territorial integrity.

It has become clear from the investigation, which his exalted majesty insured that he would supervise personally, that those who were convicted have always showed exemplary conduct in the Royal Armed Forces, and provided the proof during numerous battles in which they took part of the rare qualities of heroism, courage and selflessness. Taking this into consideration, his exalted majesty accepted their appeals and granted them his irrevocable and full pardon so that they can rejoin the ranks of the Royal Armed Forces, where they will have the opportunity once again to serve their homeland and king with the conviction and loyalty expected of them.

LE MATIN: UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCES ENGINEERED FROM ABROAD

LD281245 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 24 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Manipulation"]

[Text] In our last article on the strikes affecting in particular the Casablanca faculty of medicine and the Mohammedia Engineering School we asked whether the violent activist minority manipulating the students is itself being manipulated from abroad.

The government has just received official proof that the order to strike came from abroad.

We are witnessing a campaign of agitation organized and orchestrated by a headquarters set up abroad and which is clearly part of the vast organization of subversion and destabilization known to all.

Indeed the present strike is unjustifiable and unjustified. It is a purely political movement and is not motivated by any university demands.

It is striking to note that these movements have been sparked off at a turning-point in the war. We are undoubtedly in the strongest position, as has just clearly been shown by the rout of the mercenaries at Boujdor, and on the international plane our position has been considerably strengthened. Our cause is gaining support as the truth becomes known; international opinion is beginning to understand the importance of what is at stake--the importance of our fight for our territorial integrity, of course, but also for the freedom of the whole African Continent since we are alone in resisting. Events in Kabul and Qafsah have been a revelation to many people and have shown that there is definitely a world plot serving communist imperialism.

It is at this precise moment that we are witnessing these strikes, which have no justification aside from a clear desire to weaken us, to undermine national unity and the nation's health and morale when unity is more vital than ever before. It is therefore an attempt to weaken us and a plot against the country.

In face of such machinations the state and all citizens have a duty to react. The state cannot afford not to defend itself. It must take action against those who are turning the university into a center for agitation and anti-national machinations.

Although the right to strike is recognized by the constitution, freedom is an even more sacred right. The government must at least insure freedom to study and protect those students--the vast majority--who want to study, those who want to pursue their studies as usual and those who have enough national and patriotic feeling to condemn the machinations of this fifth column.

The university's autonomy does not mean immunity or impunity. Furthermore we are convinced that if security measures are taken, if access to the university is guaranteed, if the trouble-makers in the pay of our enemies are prevented from doing any damage and if those who, for lack of discernment, are the victims of this foreign manipulation are shown their responsibilities, our students will show the same enthusiasm and patriotism which are now uniting the whole nation more than ever before.

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD012328 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Rabat this evening from Tunis after attending the Arab League Council meetings. He made a statement to the radio correspondent at Sale airport on the activities of the Moroccan delegation. [passage indistinct]

Asked what hopes could be pinned on the ministerial committee formed by the Arab League Council to end the conflict between Tunisia and Libya, the minister said:

[Begin Boucetta recording] Only the coming days will show this. But we noted since yesterday evening that Libya's attitude [words indistinct] that this decision will have any full effect. This is because the delegation formed by the league and which met with Bourguiba on the same day only 1 hour after it had asked for the meeting, was not received by the Jamahiriyah president. The delegation talked only to his [word indistinct] and they explained the problem. The delegation is now awaiting to see what the coming days will bring. [end recording]

TUNISIA

TUNIS REPORTS BOUCETTA REMARKS AFTER ARAB LEAGUE SESSION

LD291809 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, left Tunis at midday after taking part in the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council. The Moroccan minister made a statement in which he said: The stand of the Moroccan Government has been clear from the very first day: We consider that an aggression was committed against Tunisia to the detriment of its sovereignty and independence. [Words indistinct] and denounced this aggression.

He added: The conclusion of the foreign ministers meeting, although not as completely clear as it should have been, is an important step in recalling to mind some principles which, if not respected, mean that we cannot continue to deal with each other or reach the aspired aims of our nation.

M'hamed Boucetta said: Our solidarity with Tunisia and our support for it is a natural matter. Morocco is full prepared to continue this cooperation according to its resources and in all spheres.

PARIS HOSPITAL STATEMENT ON NOUIRA'S HEALTH REPORTED

LD011515 Tunis TAP in English 1430 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, March 1 (TAP)--The neuro-surgery ward of "La Pitie Salpetriere" Hospital in Paris made public Saturday the following communique:

"Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira has been admitted to "La Pitie Salpetriere" Hospital in the neuro-surgery ward following an indisposition on February 26, 1980 early in the morning. The Tunisian premier has been suffering from a small blood clot. Since his arrival to "La Pitie Salpetrier" Premier Hedi Nouira's spirits and language have been considered normal.

His state is improving; blood pressure is stabilized; temperature is normal and he began to be fed".

LE MONDE: POTENTIAL PROBLEMS OVER NOUIRA HOSPITALIZATION

LD281523 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Prime Minister Hedi Nouira in Hospital in Paris"]

[Text] Tunis--In the early hours of Tuesday, 26 February Mr Hedi Nouira suffered a serious attack of vascular origin and had to be taken to Paris in the afternoon.

This accident, which could have serious consequences for Tunisian political life, deprived of its leading fugure and coordinator for a indefinite period, has come at a time when there is acute tension between Tunisia and its Libyan neighbor following the attack on the city of Qafsah on 27 January which was due to be examined by the Arab League Council at an extraordinary session in Tunis this Wednesday [Note: The meeting, which was to be held Tuesday evening, was postponed at the request of several delegations, especially Libya, Algeria and Syria, which wanted to consult each other before the debate began. The Tunisian delegation took advantage of this delay to show the delegations a film of the interrogation of the Qafsah assaillants and samples of the weapons found on them].

It is probably in an effort not to add to this latent anxiety to be found among the public that the official communique played down Mr Nouira's serious condition which necessitated his departure "abroad." The text states: "Following an attack on Monday night, Tuesday morning, Mr Hedi Nouira consulted his doctors, who concluded that the illness was connected with blood pressure trouble requiring a period of rest and a full medical check followed, if necessary, by appropriate specialized treatment."

No Upheaval in the Cabinet

President Bourguiba, who has been staying in Nefta in southern Tunisia for 1 month, hurriedly returned to Tunis and went to Mr Nouira's bedside as soon as he arrived. Mr Nouira's absence will not prompt any upheaval within the cabinet, at least in the short term, according to political circles which are trying to show a calm attitude. However, even if Tunisia's presidential regime means that it is the head of state who effectively runs the country's affairs, it is difficult to see how the present government, composed mainly of technocrats and senior civil servants, will be able to do without a political leader for long. Mr Bourguiba is now 77 years old; and although he seems to be in good health, he will not be able to supervise and coordinate all details of the cabinet's activities alone.

Mr Hedi Nouira has been government chief since October 1970 and is President Bourguiba's second-in-command in the Destourian Socialist Party, of which he is secretary general. Under the terms of the constitution, as prime minister, he is the head of state's successor until the present legislative period ends on 1 November 1984.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR USSR, GDR, ROMANIA

LD022150 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Dr Sadek Moqaddem, president of the National Assembly, left Tunis this afternoon for Moscow, the GDR and socialist Romania. Before leaving Tunis-Carthage international airport he made a statement to TAP in which he said: I am leaving for Moscow as a special envoy of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba to officials in the USSR to inform them of the facts, dimensions and results of the treacherous attack organized by the Libyan regime against Tunisia through a gang of mercenaries who were organized, trained and armed at training camps in Libya. Dr Sadek Moqaddem added that he would leave Moscow for the GDR and from there to Romania to carry out the same mission. He was seen off by the director of international cooperation at the Foreign Ministry, the general secretary of the National Assembly and the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN FORCES SHELL MOROCCAN POSITIONS

LD012114 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At the moment when the Saharan people are commemorating the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the fighters of the Saharan National Liberation Army have been conducting on the eve and during this anniversary a series of operations against the positions of the Moroccan occupation forces. Intervening soon after the great battle of Bojador, during which the Moroccan forces suffered a grave defeat, units of the Saharan Liberation Army shelled with heavy weapons for 1 hour and 15 minutes the positions of the monarchist forces at (Bir Erzaran), (Rouss-El-Ouj), Smara and (Ndelia) on 26, 27 and 28 February 1980 respectively.

REACTION TO U.S. VOTE ON UN RESOLUTION ON SETTLEMENTS

Ministers Divided

TA021126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Cabinet ministers have condemned the UN Security Council resolution on the settlements but are divided over the measures that should be taken. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that several ministers believe we should protest to the United States over its part in the affair and not go back on the settlement policy.

Minister Zvulun Hammer believes the world does not understand our need for security and the realization of Zionism.

In contrast, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich says that, although the resolution is grave and shocking, the Cabinet will have to account for itself, and we should also examine our deeds and statements.

Minister Tamir said: In addition to a firm reaction, we should also draw conclusions about the settlement policy.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

TA021243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] The official Foreign Ministry reaction, as expressed by spokesman Mikha'el Shilo, is that there was no justification for the UN resolution. He said that the settlement in the territories are justified under international law, since they are an integral part of Israel's defense policy. As for the vote itself, spokesman Shilo said Israel deeply regrets the resolution and is deeply disappointed by the American vote, adding that one-sided Security Council decisions cannot serve the peace efforts and peace process in the Middle East.

Ambassador Blum Comments

TA020620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 02 Mar 80 TA

[Text] We asked for the reaction of Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum [to the U.S. vote]. Ambassador Blum says there is no crisis in Israeli-U.S. relations and arrows of accusations should not be directed at U.S. Ambassador McHenry.

[Begin Blum recording] We have naturally been deeply disappointed by the U.S. support for the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council today. One should remember that this is the third resolution on this issue this year. It is graver than the two previous ones passed in March and in July 1979. In both cases the U.S. refrained from voting. This time, when the formulation of the resolution was sharper, the United States found it proper to join the other members [of the UN Security Council].

The sharper formulation is especially reflected in two points: A) The resolution this time contains an appeal to Israel to dismantle existing settlements and reference is also made to the 19 settlements around Jerusalem. Every neighborhood such as Ramat Eshkol, the French Hill, Gilo, Ramot and Talpiyot East is considered a settlement by the UN Security Council. The resolution calls for the removal of these neighborhoods. B) An appeal is made to all countries not to extend aid to Israel which is specifically connected with the settlements.

In other words, this is an appeal to the countries that aid Israel to refrain from it if it is specifically earmarked for the establishment of settlement. Last year the United States made considerable efforts to leave these two points out of the earlier two resolutions. It was successful in doing that, and even then it abstained from voting. This time, with these two points included in the resolution, the United States has still supported the resolution. [end recording]

U.S. Stand Regarded With 'Gravity'

TA011909 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem regard with great gravity the United States having joined in the condemnation of the settlement policy in the United Nations. Our correspondent Elimelekh Ram has learned that last minute attempts made on a senior level in Washington to change the U.S. position were not fruitful.

MA'ARIV Criticizes U.S.

TA021100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 80 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "A Hostile Act"]

[Text] It was sufficient to listen to the questions U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry asked people he met during his visit to Israel, including the prime minister, to understand that from him, at least, no balanced position could be expected in the Security Council debate on the settlements issue.

Even if we give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that he had no firm views on this issue before he left on his tour of six Arab countries and Israel, at the end of his talks with the Arab and Israeli statesmen he did not conceal from anyone who took the trouble to listen carefully--here in Israel, but mainly in the United States--his unambiguous views about the settlements in general and the government's decision in principle on the issue of Hebron in particular.

Nevertheless, perhaps the Israeli diplomats in Washington and New York and the government in Jerusalem hoped that the United States would not go too far in its support for Arabs to the point of voting in favor of the most sharply phrased resolution ever passed by the Security Council on the settlements issue. However, it happened; and this morning the U.S. communications media disclosed that it was President Carter himself who gave the order. Unlike the two previous Security Council debates on the settlements issue--that of 1 year ago, when three countries abstained from voting, and that of 8 months ago, when the United States did not support a bitterly anti-Israel text--the United States supported a resolution not only condemning the settlements and regarding them as an illegal act, but even calling for the elimination of the existing settlements and a halt to the planning of new settlements.

We do not absolve the Government of Israel of responsibility for the erosion in U.S. public opinion--both Jewish and non-Jewish--in support for Israel's positions. It seems that, especially on the settlements issue and some other issues involving, directly or indirectly, Judaea and Samaria, the Government of Israel, mainly through its statements and decisions (some of which have not even been implemented) has done all it could to lose understanding and support. This erosion of public opinion is, of course, helping the U.S. Government to take positions that, in the past, it was difficult to imagine could be taken by a U.S. President, especially during an election year.

However, in spite of what we have to say about the Government of Israel's policy, let us not try to find any justification for the U.S. move. Its voting in the Security Council on the settlements issue is an act hostile to Israel, whose gravity cannot be exaggerated.

If anyone has not yet understood what the U.S. position will be in the final stages of the autonomy deliberations--perhaps this act will open his eyes.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Complains

TA021106 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Mar 80 p 2 TA

[Editorial: "This Is the Return for Our Flattery"]

[Text] After all the compliments Weizman paid to Carter and after all the stormy applause with which the leaders of U.S. Jewry received their president, this is what Carter has offered us in return: The United States joined in the UN resolution concerning a full and complete elimination of any Israeli mark in the West Bank.

Indeed, we must say without any exaggeration whatsoever that this is the hardest and most cutting blow we have ever received in the United Nations. The blow is much greater in view of the fact that it has fallen upon us just at a time when we are holding our political talks with the Egyptians.

Here McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has shown himself to be stronger than Carter. On his return from his visit to our region, when he was fully and emotionally pro-Arab, McHenry publicly opposed us with all his might, while Carter was afraid to take a position against him lest he damage his standing among blacks, who have more votes in his country than we do.... We do not know how we can overcome this shocking reversal.

U.S. Motives Analyzed

TA021152 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Mar 80 p 2 TA

[Erol Guiney commentary: "Why the United States Supported the Proposal To Condemn Israel"]

[Text] There are several reasons why the United States, for the first time, voted in favor of a resolution that so sharply condemns Israel's settlement policy. But whatever the reasons and explanations, there is no doubt that this is a grave development in the relations with the United States.

The United States has never agreed with the Israeli settlement policy and has even described it as illegal and an obstacle to peace. However, the Americans have abstained from voting when the Arab countries and their friends presented the Security Council with severe resolutions against Israel. Why, then, has Washington joined in the condemnatory resolution this time?

--The United States is at the peak of its efforts to create a united front of the largest possible number of Arab and Muslim countries against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and expansionist aims beyond the Persian Gulf. Under these conditions, Washington thought that it could not be the only discordant note, when a chorus of condemnation of Israel's policy was being heard all around. This could have created additional difficulties in obtaining objectives that are, in any case, not easy to achieve.

--The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, has only recently returned from a tour of the Arab countries and Israel. At his meetings in Israel he did not conceal his hostility toward the settlement policy, because of its negative affect on the Arabs. There is no doubt that he played an important role in crystallizing the U.S. decision to join the chorus of condemnation of Israel in the Security Council--although it is clear that it was the White House that gave the green light.

--In order to guarantee a U.S. vote in favor of the resolution, the Arabs agreed to introduce certain changes in it and not to mention "Israeli violations of religious freedom in Jerusalem."

The Americans, for their part, discovered a way to vote for the resolution by formulating reservations about several of its clauses, especially that demanding the dismantling of the existing settlements. Ambassador McHenry said that this would "not be practical" and added: "Several elements in this resolution bear only the character of a recommendation...."

We see, then, that the Americans tried to find a compromise. But it is, at the same time, clear that the compromise leans heavily in favor of the Arabs. How can President Carter's latest statements against a Palestinian state and about the strategic importance of Israel be balanced against his support for this resolution?

The answer may be this: Carter supports a "Jordanian solution." He also does not think that the settlements, and particularly those in areas densely populated by Arabs, have a "strategic importance," while, in his opinion, they do represent an obstacle to his strategy in the Middle East. While also thinking that Israel's settlement policy has very little support in the United States, Carter, so it appears, thinks that his decision, which led to the vote in the Security Council yesterday, will not harm his reelection campaign.

MINISTER BURG INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA291631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Interview with Interior Minister Dr Burg, the head of the Israeli autonomy delegation, by Tzvi Lidar in The Hague; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, how do you sum up the 2 days of discussions here in the conference?

[Answer] Since these days were not slated for formal negotiations but for an exchange of views, I can say we have succeeded far beyond our expectations and hopes. In regard to the conduct of the autonomy talks there are two important elements that should be mentioned: a committee for economic affairs and a committee for legal or legislative matters have been decided upon. This can surely advance the negotiations. I can say we had even thought that these committees would be on a ministerial level but due to difficulties--finding appropriate, minister-level people that will be free for this job--we accepted the wording of senior level [last two words repeated in English]. These are two important achievements we have made.

[Question] Mr Burg, what about the disagreement apparent to everybody in the news conference regarding the importance of the target date as the final date for the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] Since in all these talks and arguments we prefer to use the Camp David language we, the Israelis, use this language on this matter too. A certain letter of the Camp David [agreements] states that Israel and Egypt will aspire to ending the talks by the end of May. The expression was a goal. If someone turns the goal into a target--this could be understood in time of distress. However, if it is turned into a deadline, a sort of an ultimatum is thus laid on the talks. Laying the stamp of an ultimatum on a certain kind of talks in harmful rather than useful. There are two countries [as heard] therefore. However, I can say, on behalf of the three heads of delegations, that we want to lead the talks in a very desired groove and toward goals by the end of May. If some point points [of dispute] remain--this is surely possible--this will not be intentional.

Security Committee Possible

TA030952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Mar 80 p 6 TA

[By Cairo correspondent Shmu'el Segev]

[Excerpt] In an effort to maintain the momentum of the autonomy talks beyond the target date of 26 May, Israel may agree to the establishment of a security committee which will deal with the various aspects of the withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This issue was raised in the wake of the latest talks conducted by General Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Israel.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said Egypt regarded the establishment of such a committee as a great step forward. According to these sources, the very agreement to such a proposal justifies the postponement of the target date.

AS-SADAT CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON DEATH OF YIG'AL ALLON

TA011633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat sent a condolence cable today to the president of the state, Yitzhaq Navon, on the death of Yig'al Allon. It was with great sorrow that I received the news of the death of Yig'al Allon, one of the Israeli leaders who contributed to the peace process. His sincere efforts as foreign minister aided to comlete the first step toward peace, in the separation of forces agreements in Sinai in 1974 and 1975. As-Sadat continued: In my name and that of the Egyptian people, I send to you, the Allon family and the people of Israel our deepest condolences, with a prayer for his soul to be exalted, and hope that you and Yig'al Allon's family will know no more sorrow.

Yehuda Hashay Replaces Allon

TA020807 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Mar 80 p 1 TA

[Text] After Yig'al Allon's death, the next candidate in the Alinement list, Yehuda Hashay, director of the Labor Party's Municipal Department, who was chosen for the Alinement list by the Netanya branch and is the 37th name on it, will take his place in the Knesset.

AFGHANISTAN

KARMAL SPEECH ATTACKS U.S. PLOTS AGAINST COUNTRY, MIDDLE EAST

LD281542 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to the speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, which he made yesterday at the opening session of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] agricultural conference at the Delgosha Palace. [begin recording]

Peace be upon you. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Esteemed representatives of the farmers, landowners, officials of agriculture and land reform, patriotic religious leaders, dear friends and esteemed comrades. The victorious achievement of 27 December, which marked the arrival of the new evolutionary stage of the great Sawr Revolution, once again hoisted the proud (?flag) of the victory of the truth of the Sawr Revolution over our beloved country thanks to the support of all the national progressive and democratic forces, and the heroic armed forces of the DRA under the leadership of the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. [applause]

This victory destroyed the barriers of darkness and ignorance and cut off the hands of the traitors to the homeland; oppressors and bloodsuckers from the life and property of the suffering and persecuted people of Afghanistan. Our toiling people were given the opportunity to breathe and live. Thousands of noble and patriotic people were released from the (?dreadful) cells of Pol-e Charkhi [prison outside Kabul], the source of shame and disgrace of the savage Amin, and returned to the loving care of their homes and families and turned the cries and sighs of their dear ones into joy and happiness.

The new stage of the Sawr Revolution rescued the country and the wide strata of our toiling people from the brink of disaster and opened the doors of happiness to all the democratic and progressive forces including workers, farmers, religious leaders, artisans, scholars, intellectuals, officials, national capitalists [sarmayahdaran meli] and all the toilers of the country. The revolutionary (?leadership) prepared the conditions for their unity and solidarity in a broad national fatherland front. From now on, every Afghan will take steps in unity along the path of building a prosperous, powerful and progressive Afghanistan. The devilish ghosts will no longer persecute the hamlets of the farmers and the homes of the patriots. The torture machine of the oppressors has been broken into pieces. Murderers and mercenary bands will be handed over to the people's courts.

It is clear that whenever progressive movements attain victory in any part of the world, and the forces of peace, freedom and progress gain greater strength and the societies enter a more advanced stage of evolution, the bestial U.S. imperialism and its allies start to cry in grief. As soon as our national and democratic revolution entered its new stage of evolution, as history and the present desire of the people of beloved Afghanistan dictated, the ominous plans of U.S. President Carter were rendered ineffective, and the notorious [word indistinct] of the treacherous Amin, his loyal servant was brought to an end.

Mr Carter suddenly turned into a Muslim and as a defender of Islam started to weep over the death of Amin, this killer of tens of thousands of our noble Muslim countrymen. Is this not ridiculous?

If Carter is really an admirer of Islam, then we do not understand why he rules against the interests of the Muslim and oppressed people of Iran, and conspires against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which toppled the hated and oppresive Pahlavi regime, the enemy of the Iranian people. Now, by putting inhuman economic and political pressure on them, he makes use of every foul means to crush the anti-imperialist Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Was it not the United States which paved the way for the hated Camp David agreement between Begin, the bloodthirsty Israeli prime minister, and the traitor As-Sadat and trampled underfoot the just rights of the Arabs, especially the struggling Palestinian people, and threatened the security of the Muslim countries of the region by sending warships and establishing military bases in the Middle East and Persian Gulf? It is obvious that this is so.

Our compatriots are aware that in the course of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, especially in recent days, imperialism and international reaction, Zionism and Maoism, with the collaboration of Pakistani reaction, under the treacherous pretext of the alleged Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, have embarked on slanderous propaganda, aggression and debased provocation against heroic, revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan in order to seriously and dangerously threaten the [word indistinct] peace and security in the region as well as the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, and (?implement their plan on) the deterioration of the international situation after the NATO summit in Washington held in April 1978.

The slanderous anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda by international imperialism, this successor of British imperialism, and by the reactionary ruling and militarist and aggressive Pakistani circles--of course not the peaceful and Muslim people of Pakistan--is not a new phenomenon. In fact it has come about following the October Revolution and the independence of Afghanistan, especially the Great Sawr revolution. But international reaction is assessing its possibilities in an insane manner that makes blunder and [word indistinct] for we live in an era that the balance of the world forces shall never again [word indistinct] in favor of imperialism and reaction including the reactionary enemies of Afghanistan. [applause]

In accordance with the dictates of the law of the evolution of human societies, this balance firmly and decisively rests on the side of the forces of peace, national independence, the will of the masses and social progress and on the side of revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan and its heroic people who enjoy, in the first place, the decisive and unflinching support of the largest humanitarian power in the world, the USSR, and of all the progressive and revolutionary world forces. [applause]

The (?crocodile) tears that the bestial enemies of the independence and freedom of Afghanistan are shedding because of the alleged danger of the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is indicative of their oppressive, deceitful, warlike and aggressive policy. The real danger in the region stems from the advanture-seeking and irresponsible policy of U.S. reaction, as well as that of China, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel and so forth. This takes place by creating aggressive bases and exporting mercenaries from Pakistan to the land of the Afghans.

The wave of lies and hostile propaganda against Afghanistan and the USSR is inseparable from the policy of intensifying the arms race and tension in international affairs, exacerbating the cold war and creating obstacles to detente, in addition to the delivery and installation of the [word indistinct] and new Pershing missiles in Europe by U.S. imperialism, and the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty by President Carter. The shamelessness and impudence of reaction and imperialism in its wave of irrational propaganda and policy of provocation against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, especially in our region is a reflection of the deep crisis of capitalism and the unwavering struggle of imperialist America to impose its leadership over the camp of international reaction, including Pakistani and Chinese reaction, which have put themselves in the service of the United States.

Everyone knows that before the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, as a result of Israel's imperialist policy and adventurous terrorism and expansionism, as well as the treacherous conspiracy of Camp David by As-Sadat and the Israeli Zionists with the support of the United States against the national rights of the Muslim people of Palestine and other struggling Arab people, the Middle East had been transformed into one of the hottest centers of tension and war. Reaction and imperialism, under the false slogan of the so-called danger from the USSR, have attempted by every possible treacherous means to crush the just struggle of the Muslim people of Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Southeast Asia, who have become obstacles to the worldwide interests of bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism. The party and government of the DRA draw the attention of the peaceloving forces of the world to the fact that before the second stage of the Sawr Revolution, one [words indistinct] thousand of the American strike forces, which according to the United States' own confession can be landed in the Middle East or any other place, including Afghanistan, the movements of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and threats of an economic blockade and even direct military intervention in Iran, the Diego Garcia military base and numerous bases in the Indian Ocean, Turkey, Oman and Somali and other countries in the region, particularly in Pakistan and [words indistinct] are all the signs of the policy of warmongering of the imperialist reaction. [sentence as heard] Today, the United States very shamefully and impudently encroaches upon the revolutionary and victorious Afghanistan in the name of the so-called threat of the USSR to the region.

The aim of this treacherous plan of imperialism is the establishment of new aggressive bases and the signing of political and military treaties. But imperialism and other international reaction, in attempting these conspiracies, accuse the peaceloving USSR of implementing such a policy, and arbitrarily ignore the treaty of friendship, neighborhood and cooperation between the DRA and the USSR, as well as the proclamations made by Afghanistan and USSR regarding the withdrawal of limited USSR military contingents in Afghanistan as soon as the direct and indirect military aggression and foreign threats against our beloved country end. Imperialism and reaction embark on false, posionous and [word indistinct] propaganda against the USSR, as if it were advancing from Afghanistan to the Indian Ocean and threatening the independence of Iran.

Countrymen, Muslims, a curse be upon these hypocrites and liars. [applause] The fact is that the U.S. imperialists, together with the internal and regional reaction and the chauvinist leaders of China, are busy throwing stones in the path of the national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution of Afghanistan; setting fire to our cities, villages, schools and mosques, savagely killing our women, old men and children; attempting to destroy the achievements of the Sawr Revolution. Our brave people, in their holy war against imperialism, reaction and other enemies of revolutionary and victorious Afghanistan, are never alone. [applause]

The traditional, historical and national friend of the people of Afghanistan and the powerful guardian of peace, the USSR, and the world peace camp, national liberation movements, world workers movements and other progressive forces, fully support the just and brave struggle of the people of Afghanistan and provide us with their large and constructive assistance. [applause]

Our people are not alone; progressive humanity is with us. [applause]

Dear friends and dear comrades, the heroic people of Afghanistan very bravely erased the black spot of (?reaction) from the pure and sacred land of Afghanistan. But the social and economic crises [word indistinct] that due to a number of policies of the treacherous Nadir Is, with the instruction of their lords, have been inflicted upon our unfortunate country, are still the major problem of our oppressed people. These servants of the Americans and British, dagger in hand [words indistinct] against all our national treasures and capital, our cultural treasures, scientific achievements and religious customs and all those things which are dear to our people. They drag the country to the brink of the precipice. But the people and party and our democratic government are determined to form a united rank to fight all these social, political, educational, and cultural crises and the vast destruction that is the legacy of these barbaric groups. [applause]

This will be done so that they can lay the foundation of a progressive, great and proud Afghanistan. For this reason, Amin and his (?imported) murderers from abroad have trampled the country's economy. [sentence as heard] The situation of agriculture in the country was pitiful; livestock breeding was being driven in the direction of destruction, and the noble farmers and livestock breeders were facing danger each day.

A brief look at the agricultural situation of Afghanistan in 1979 provides clear evidence of this claim.

It has to be said that because of enemy destruction as regards land reform, the lack of effective, scientific and practical agricultural plans, the lack of timely provision of improved seed and fertilizer to farmers, the nonexistence of effective publicity and encouragement to farmers on planting, and the flight of a great number of toilers from tyranny, injustices and terrorism by gangsters exported from Pakistani territory hundreds of thousands of jeribs [2 jeribs are 1 acre] of land have been left fallow, as a result of which in the year 1979-80 of a total of 19 million jeribs of land ready for cultivation only 17.5 million jeribs were cultivated--an 8-percent reduction. Production should have amounted to 6.5 million tons, but with a 9-percent reduction it was (?lowered) to 5.9 million tons. As regards the cultivation of cotton and beet which are among the major (?products) of our country, of 160,000 tons of cotton and [figure indistinct] tons of beet, only (?154,000) tons of beet and cotton were produced, which indicates a deficit of 4.4 percent.

The above-mentioned figures placed a special onus on the party, government and the people of Afghanistan, so that with the outlining of scientific, practical, and revolutionary plans urgent, effective and decisive measures had to be taken for the eradication of backwardness. It was because of this need that the government initiated urgent plans regarding the aforementioned sectors, including agriculture, and cotton and beet growing. An economic decision was made to raise the production of cotton and beet, so that in 1980-81 and subsequent years a 3-percent increase in the price of cotton and beet compared with prices abroad in 1979-80 might be achieved. To help farmers the government has reduced the price of urea from 500 to 400 afghanis a bag. The government has also guaranteed to provide the necessary amount of wheat at low prices for the consumption of beet and cotton growers to those farmers who do not or (?will not) cultivate wheat. [applause]

The government has embarked on an urgent program for the growth of agriculture in the coming year, so that with the help of almighty God the implementation of this program will improve the agricultural conditions in the country. We hope that with the implementation of these formulated plans our dear country of Afghanistan will stand in the near future alongside other developed countries. In accordance with the policy of the DRA, the remnants of feudal and prefeudal relationships (?will be eliminated) and injustice will be replaced by just and human relationships with time and the toilers of the country will be released from their chains and captivity. [applause] The old and rotten system of agriculture and livestock will be replaced by a modern system of agriculture and livestock. The pillars of just social and economic order will be further strengthened. The objectives of the epoch-making working class and farmers will be realized. [passage indistinct]

The volume of agricultural production should be raised. Enough healthy food should be provided to keep pace with the country's ever increasing population. Agricultural raw material necessary for factories and other internal institutions of the country should be (?provided). By increased production and exports more foreign exchange can be earned. Every effort will be made to raise the standard of living, (culture), well-being and comfort of the people of the country, so that the children of this land may be saved from the scourge of poverty, illness and illiteracy with which they are faced. [applause] Natural resources such as forests, grazing lands, water sources and other sources of food and construction are to be utilized logically and fully for a powerful national economy. With a view to achieving economic growth and providing assistance to the country's farmers, livestock holders and landowners, scientific, practical and urgent programs are to be undertaken for 1980-81. This program is to be applied with the help and assistance of farmers, livestock holders, members and organizations of the party, state farms and cooperatives. As a result grain production is to be increased by 13 percent, plants and vegetables by 36 percent, and other agricultural production will increase proportionately in comparison with 1979-80. [applause] Veterinary services will be strengthened. The campaign against pests, and animal and plant diseases will be waged on a timely basis. Fertilizer and farming machinery will be made available to farmers. Surveys and other necessary measures will be undertaken for the safeguarding and security of forests which are one of the national resources.

The necessary steps will be taken for the construction of an animal food factory in Baghlan and others in other parts of the country.

For the realization of the said program during 1980-81 use will be made of the assistance of friendly countries, especially the USSR. The fraternal country, the USSR, in addition to the assistance of recent years--which consists of more than 150 large and small projects including the construction of roads, dams and reservoirs, agriculture and irrigation, the production of electrical energy, scientific and technical institutions, the exploration of oil and gas, housing, silos, hospitals,,various factories and the training of national cadres--in 1980-81 the USSR will assist the DRA freely with the following: [applause]

1. 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer;
2. 5,000 tons of improved seed wheat;
3. 2,000 tons of improved cotton seed;
4. [words indistinct].

In the near future the USSR will also extend large scale and fruitful assistance in the sectors of construction and equipping of veterinary clinics, irrigation and agriculture, pesticide laboratories, [words indistinct], chemical fertilizers and the construction of dams and reservoirs on the (Kokcha) River and so forth.

In accordance with my 30 January speech, the Department of Land Reform is ordered to provide every facility to enable the dear farmers to have a free hand in buying, selling, mortgaging and other transfers regarding the legacy of land. [applause] Landowners who have less than 10 jeribs of land or their equivalent may acquire another few jeribs so that they may possess a total of 10 jeribs of first-grade land. Those farmers who have more than 10 jeribs of first-grade land or its equivalent may buy at fair prices more land but no more than 30 jeribs or their equivalent. [passage indistinct]

It has to be said that by application of modern technology and the improvement of the system of agriculture and irrigation in a modern and just manner we could increase the volume of agricultural produce several fold in the next two 5-year plans.

(?The peasants) should help to prevent antirevolutionary elements, thieves, killers, saboteurs and the wicked from taking advantage of our national resources and using them for their own mean purposes. The DRA Government is trying as far as possible to aid the country's peasants. As we have said previously and repeat once again improved cotton and wheat seeds will be distributed throughout the country.

In times of urgent need we will place cash at the disposal of our respect and toiling peasants if and when required. Now that God almighty has bestowed plenty of snow on our country it is up to us to make proper use of this God given opportunity to pay serious attention to our cultivation: We should cultivate well, in order to reap well. [applause] I hope that the participants of the first DRA agricultural conference by scientific analysis and research together with your creative imagination will be able to work out better ways for the growth and production of agriculture, which will be in line with the DRA's policy.

Finally, I request the respected members of the agricultural conference that when the conference ends and they return to the villages, districts and provinces they should convey the warmest greetings of this servant to all noble countrymen.

[applause] The members of this conference should tell our oppressed countrymen that the PDPA and the DRA Government are defending the interest of the people. [applause] They should assure and say to the oppressed and troubled countrymen that, by relying on almighty God and the invincible will of the victorious people of Afghanistan themselves, in the shortest possible time we will eliminate the last of the enemies of peace and security of the country, the last enemies of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the sacred land of Afghanistan and the (?last) hired murderers of the country. [applause]

Success to the unity of all national, progressive, patriotic and democratic forces in a wide national fatherland front of Afghanistan! [applause] May our country of Afghanistan be green, prosperous and (?happy)!. Comrades and friends, leading comrades in the ranks of just struggle, let us press on with the elimination of the remnants of the murderers, (?bandits) and dark hired servants of Pakistan, the U.S. (?conspiracy) Chinese (?chauvinism) and the reactionary Egyptians, Israelis--those enemies of the Afghan Muslims and of the world! [appaluse] Let us press on with the creation of the conditions for peace, people's independence, democracy, and social progress! May God give us strength [in Arabic]. [applause] [end recording]

KABUL DENIES REPORT OF MASS ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS

LD291800 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Recently for example, [words indistinct] of terrorism, propaganda and spying, the UPI agency of the United States reported that after the recent revolutionary stand in Kabul, over 1,000 persons were collectively arrested and executed by firing squad. There have also been other similar lies on these lies.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY completely [words indistinct] rejects this report and considers it to be another lie spread by the (?imperialists) and terrorist bands. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter, after contacting the country's security bodies, adds that [words indistinct] except for those who were caught on the spot or with indisputable documents pertaining to their guilt, no one has been arrested without documents which prove their involvement. No one has been shot. It is sincerely announced that no one recently arrested has been executed.

Further Commentary

LD292326 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The noble and Muslim people of Afghanistan, with their total support for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, are extending their ranks daily against the enemies of the country's honor and freedom. Noble clergy, workers, peasants, intellectuals and all the working strata of the country, with their revolutionary solidarity in fulfilling the objectives of the government and of the party, are of one mind on the fact that the defense of the honor and freedom of the country can only be maintained by the revolutionary unity of the party and people.

The government and our party is attracting the trust of our working strata with every day that passes and is working toward peace, progress, and the reconstruction of a proud Afghanistan together with all the noble, progressive, working and freedom-loving people of our country. But the enemies of the freedom, independence and progress of Afghanistan--international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Israeli Zionism, Pakistani reaction and other reactionary forces of the region that are terrified by this roaring wave and our people's successes, which don't comply with their desires--are resorting to trickery, interference, struggles, lies and accusations.

After the shameful defeat of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and the defeat of the criminal struggles of the imperialist lackeys, they have, in spite of all this, resorted to new trickery. Those whose arrows hit the stone in the last conspiracy and who were confronted with the united and steel fist of the party, government and people, started singing different songs. For example, the lying sources of the imperialists, especially the U.S. news agency UP, issued a report that after the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion, over 1,000 persons were collectively arrested and executed by firing squad. There were also other similar lies on such lines.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY completely rejects this totally false report and considers it to be another instance of imperialist fabrication. A BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter, after contacting the country's security bodies, says that apart from those who were arrested at the scene [of the uprising] and those who were held and who had in their possession indisputable documents pertaining to their guilt in the matter, no innocent person without documents testifying to their guilt was arrested, let alone shot. It is sincerely announced that no one who was recently arrested has been executed.

As we know very well, our revolutionary government has pledged that antirevolutionary criminals will be brought before the revolutionary court and will be punished in accordance with the current laws of the country. No one should have the slightest worry about the decision of the revolutionary court. Our government and party have an overwhelming love for humanity, because the work and affairs of our party and government are for man and they are in the service of man.

The determination of our noble people, together with the government and party, want to build a new society which will be so strong that no force on earth can divert it from its path. We look into the future optimistically. The future belongs to the people of Afghanistan.

EDUCATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR GDR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN291736 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and education minister, left Kabul airport yesterday at the head of a delegation en route to the GDR and Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party and government circles in those two countries.

KARMAL ORDERS RELEASE OF 112 JAILED PERSONS

LD011808 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In view of the humanitarian attitude of Babrak Karmal, 112 persons from among those arrested have been released.

Expanded Report

LD021032 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement by the security authorities:

Our dear countrymen know that on 21 and 22 February looters and plunderers incited by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, and the military authorities of Pakistan--these hirelings and conspirators--disturbed the calm social life of the inhabitants of Kabul. The success of the second phase of the national and democratic revolution of 27 December, which is based (?on humanitarian principles), was disturbed. Buildings, shops, and private and publicly owned vehicles were burned. In accordance with their antihuman principles these conspirators engaged in stealing and plundering. They became a nuisance in the most obvious way to the public. They (?injured) hundreds of thousands of our innocent countrymen. The national security forces and the residents of Kabul have captured these disrupters, plunderers and perfidious groups who disturbed the peace of the residents of Kabul and are investigating their activities.

General secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Babrak Karmal, in accordance with his humanitarian attitude, has issued instructions to the security authorities regarding those children and youths who have been made the object of deception by our sworn enemies. The security authorities have been instructed to form an authoritative commission to look into the dossiers of these people who have been recently arrested in a firm, just and legal manner. Those accused of having acted contrary to security and the revolution in a savage and perfidious way, and whose documents point to their connections with the reactionary and spying circles, should be tried in revolutionary courts in accordance with the principles of the law and human rights measures.

These antinational, perfidious, hired persons have disturbed the social life of our majority oppressed masses and are misusing Islamic tenets. This is borne out in the documents found on them. These persons are being used by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and the saboteur reactionary circles of Pakistan. They need to be investigated justly and (?freed). If they act again against the public order they will be brought under the serious legal surveillance.

According to the above instruction, it is pointed out that in the first instance 112 persons have been released. The finding of the commission will be brought to the notice of the countrymen from time to time. The total preservation of the city's peace requires the sincere and patriotic cooperation of all our citizens.

KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD030010 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] held a meeting under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

At this meeting, which took place between 1630 and 1930 on 1 March, Babrak Karmal gave a detailed report on the internal and regional situation and the country's internal and foreign policies, and based on this, the cabinet council approved the following after comprehensive consideration:

In the field of internal affairs:

1. The establishment of a commission within the framework of the Ministry of Justice for the purpose of drafting and formulating the provisional constitution of the DRA in such a manner as to manifest the genuine, free and independent will of the entire people of Afghanistan. This commission will prepare and formulate the said constitution while taking into consideration the following matters:

The provisional organization of the government; the powers and responsibilities of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA; the powers and duties of the presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council; the powers and duties of the Government of the DRA; relations between the government and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA; the powers, duties and independence of the judiciary on the basis of democracy and the Shari'a, and its relations with society and the government organs of the DRA in accordance with the requirements of the time; the powers and duties of the office of the attorney general and its relations with other government departments; the leading role of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, and the position of the fatherland's national front under the leadership of the PDPA regarding the various organs of the government and society of the DRA; the rights, liberties and democratic duties of the entire people of Afghanistan free of discrimination; and other matters and topics which may be considered necessary in connection with the above or that which may be required by the provisional constitution of the DRA.

2. The appointment of a commission for changing the color and emblem of the national flag, and the format and design of the government's honorary medals, under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice.

3. The preparation of a draft law for the ministries of the DRA by the Ministry of Justice and its presentation to the presidium of the Revolutionary Council for ratification.

4. The appointment of a commission of scholars, party, government and social personalities to examine a revival and reorganization of the Kabul national museum under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Culture with the following aims in mind:

The complete and accurate recording of all the remaining relics of the museum, describing how the damage was inflicted, and an inquiry into who was responsible for them;

The detailed recording and description of the items lost and as far as possible their total value; a description of how the museum's relics were stolen and plundered, immediate measures to search for and trace the lost relics, which may possibly have been sold on the black market by the agent of reaction and imperialism.

5. The appointment of a commission for the regulation and general management of transport affairs throughout Afghanistan for transporting primary items such as wheats, salt, fat, sugar, kerosene, textiles and other daily necessities of the people, as well as controlling prices and just distribution without discrimination to all the long-suffering people of Afghanistan all over the country.

6. The adoption of measures and definition of a program for the revival of the society's daily economic activities including immediate and effective aids to the areas that have been damaged, by the Prime Ministry and with the participation of the Ministries of Defense; Interior and Commerce.

7. The preparation and consolidation of all the government forces, especially the security and armed forces, national and progressive forces and all the people in a broad national fatherland front under the leadership of the PDPA and against destruction and aggression from foreign sources and bandits.

The Council of Ministers also emphasized: Now that our people are becoming more and more united and [word indistinct], in order to establish full and complete order and revolutionary security for the compatriots in the country through the methods of consultation and communication at the local and national councils, they are witnessing the enforcement of democratic, just and revolutionary laws, and the country's security forces are duty bound, alongside the people, to eradicate all those bandits, territorists, criminals and murderers sent from abroad who disrupt the peaceful work and life of our people in villages, districts and towns, and kill mercilessly children, women, youth and the elderly, set fire to schools, mosques and farms in the country, obstruct the work and farming of the noble and toiling farmers of the country, threaten the craftsmen, tradesmen and shopkeepers, and destroy bridges and roads. In the event of their arrest, these criminals must, after investigation and in accordance with the provisions of the Shari'a of Islam, the law and norms of human rights, be sent for revolutionary trial so that they are punished for what they have done. Similarly, all the facts, figures, documents and evidence regarding the criminals, bandits and foreign mercenary terrorists who are being sent from Pakistani bases are to be presented to the public opinion of the noble people of Afghanistan. Moreover, all the dear and esteemed compatriots and honorable Muslim Afghans who left their homes because of the oppression and tyranny of the savage Amin and bandits, thieves, highway robbers and murderers sent from abroad, or who have emigrated abroad, are invited to return to their homes and places in villages, subdistricts, districts and towns and to live in peace and comfort, pursue their peaceful and normal daily life and to hand over to government authorities those who disrupt public order and peace.

In the same manner, all those who voluntarily put down their arms and hand them over to the government and give an assurance that they will no longer use arms against their compatriot brothers, after the ratification and declaration of the resolution of the presidium of the Revolutionary Council and will be granted complete amnesty.

8. The Council of Ministers emphasized that on the basis of the speeches on 1 and 27 February by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the first agricultural conference of the DRA, the aids envisaged in the section on agriculture to the farmers and agriculturists in the country should be implemented. The resolutions and decisions of the first agricultural conference of the DRA must be carried out resolutely.

9. It was also approved by the Council of Ministers that regarding those of the patriotic officials, members of the party and nonpartisans who, after the revolution of 27 April 1978, were martyred in the defense of the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution, in struggle against the conspiracies of the Amin band, this spy of U.S. imperialism, in the defense of freedom and independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, or were imprisoned or conducted heroic campaigns, in order to revive their lost rights in respect of promotion, retirement, material and moral appreciation and the conferment of medals and orders as well as to extend material and moral assistance to the families of the martyrs, the setting-up of an extraordinary commission is hereby proposed to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

In the field of foreign policy: Once again the Council of Ministers, that is the DRA Government, explicitly declares that the free, independent, revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan is and will remain a peace-seeking nonalined country loyal to the UN Charter, the human rights declaration and the principle of nonalinement.

Afghanistan is, on a broad worldwide front, an active element of the forces of peace and detente, freedom and independence, democracy and progress, and struggles bravely and heroically in the fortress of just combat against the old and new colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, racism and apartheid, warlike forces led by the bloodthirsty American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism and the black reaction of the region, and defends the rights and liberties of all the toiling and Muslim masses. It earnestly wants to realize and strengthen friendly and fraternal relations with the neighboring countries of Iran and Pakistan and all the Islamic countries. The DRA supports the settlement of all disputes and differences through peaceful understanding, and for this purpose contemplates the sending of goodwill delegations to friendly countries, and will welcome their delegations.

Based on the heroic and free will of the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan, the DRA Government declares that the Soviet Union is and will always be the great sincere friend of Afghanistan. The toiling people of Afghanistan give thanks and express sincere gratitude for all the material and moral assistance of the Soviet Union since the Great October Socialist Revolution, and especially for the recent dispatch of Soviet military contingents in accordance with the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation of December 1978 and Article 51 of the UN Charter for the defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, and for the sake of defense against foreign provocation and aggression including the black reaction of Pakistan, U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Israeli Zionism, Egyptian as-Sadatist reaction and other Arab and imperialist reaction and its lackeys in the region and the world; and announces with a clear (?voice) to the people of the world that the friendly and fraternal contigents of the Soviet Union will definitely remain in free and independent Afghanistan until such a time as all the signs, conspiracies and designs of the regional reaction and of the expansionist and warlike imperialism against the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of our country, Afghanistan, are completely, absolutely and decisively eradicated and uprooted permanently and for good.

This is the sure, trustworthy and genuine principle which is especially expressive of the resolute will of the great, free and Muslim people of Afghanistan.

The revolutionary and heroic people of Afghanistan will allow no foreign country, the U.S. bloodthirsty and world-devouring imperialism, nor any Western imperialist country, any member of the aggressive NATO treaty, nor any reactionary country attached to international imperialism in any part of the world, even if some of them have put on a false mask of Islam, or the warlike Chinese chauvinsim to deceive the people and treacherously spread propaganda about the destiny of Afghanistan and its internal and foreign policy without the will of the heroic and independent people of Afghanistan and the DRA Government, or seditiously, so to speak, adopt a decision. The heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan denounces and condemns all the disgraceful foreign policies consisting of intervention and provocation in its internal affairs with a stormy revolutionary anger and abomination, and rejects them entirely. It is only, definitely and solely, the free and independent people of Afghanistan which decided resolutely about its revolutionary destiny, about its internal and foreign policy in accordance with the UN Charter and international norms, and nobody else.

The revolutionary and heroic people of Afghanistan are not alone. All the people of the world, including all the Muslim progressive masses, all the national and progressive forces of the world, and the great defender of peace and freedom, the USSR, at their forefront, are in one and the same front, pursuing a just common struggle with the free and independent people of Afghanistan.

AFP REPORTS USSR RESUMES AIRLIFT INTO KABUL

BK291213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union has resumed a massive airlift of troops and material into martial law-bound Kabul, travellers reaching here said today.

Western residents said planes had been landing and taking off overnight at a rate of about every 20-30 minutes since Wednesday, ferrying in reinforcements following last week's anti-Soviet disturbances which reportedly killed hundreds of people. But they said the airlift was much smaller than that which came just before the Christmas coup that killed President Hafizollah Amin and replaced him with Babrak Karmal at the start of the Soviet buildup.

The residents, quoting reports from domestic servants, said Afghan security police meanwhile had stepped up house-to-house searches for weapons in a bid to prevent any further outbursts against the Soviet presence. They reaffirmed reports of executions of some Islamic leaders and mass arrests of members of the Shi'ite Moslem minority, accused of playing a leading role in organizing anti-Marxist sentiment.

Soviet half-tracks with gunners swivelling their turrets were said to be on continuous patrol, while tanks were at every major intersection. Helicopters dropped leaflets yesterday calling on the population to end the general strike which began a week earlier, crippling Kabul and leading to the renewed airlift, the residents said.

The general strike itself was said to be petering out, with most shopkeepers responding to what was termed intimidation to reopen. The sources said the telephone conversations of all foreign residents were being monitored by Afghans speaking several languages. One resident said his calls were no longer being allowed in following his refusal to tell monitoring personnel who had been speaking from abroad.

DPA Cites Continued Unrest

LD291847 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Frankfurt--According to eyewitness reports the disturbances in the Afghan capital, Kabul, are persisting. German businessmen who arrived at Frankfurt airport from Kabul today reported that large numbers of Muslims waving green flags, the symbol of Islam, gathered in the streets of Kabul yesterday to protest against the presence of Soviet troops. One of the businessmen said there had been another wave of arrests.

According to the eyewitness the curfew was changed from 2300 to 1900 a few days ago. One of the businessmen said that after nightfall the Muslim battle cry "God is Great" could be heard increasingly in the city, started up by a few and taken up by thousands standing on the roofs of their houses. At night Soviet soldiers patrol the city, whereas during the day only the Afghan military are to be seen.

One of the businessmen reported that house searches, which do not affect foreigners, have been stepped up recently. Whole districts of the city are cordoned off while the search for arms and rebels is carried out. The majority of shops in the Kabul bazaar were open again since the beginning of the week.

There are rumors in Kabul that the Muslim rebels are planning a fresh attack on the Soviet soldiers in the city. The wives and children of Soviet soldiers are said to have been flown out of the country for this reason.

LE MONDE Cites Night Pamphlet

LD291635 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "We Will Fight With the Weapons of Faith"]

[Text] We have received one of the pamphlets distributed in Kabul last week calling on the population to resist the Soviet occupation. The text of the pamphlet is as follows:

"In the name of God,

"Do not accept the orders of the infidels, wage holy war against them (Korean, Sura 752)

"As the Koran and religion say, do not bow to the infidels, wage holy war and rebel against them. The Muslim people and the mojahedin of Afghanistan, with the sublime cry of 'God is Great,' will bring down their iron fist on the brainless head of the infidel and communist government.

"Mojahedin Muslims, remember that our weapons are the weapons of faith. These are the strongest and most effective weapons in the world. Even the most modern weapons will be unable to resist ours. That is why, if we resist Soviet imperialism's communist infidel government we will be victorious and it will suffer a crushing defeat.

"Our slogan must always be the following:
"Russia, you are fighting with your weapons.
"We are fighting with the weapons of faith.
"The only path to happiness is faith in the holy war and martyrdom!"

At the foot of the leaflet beside the seal of the Hezb-e Allah Muslim Afghanistan is the handwritten message: "Passionate cries of 'God is Great!' must ring out all together at 2000 hours on Friday 22 February and must continue each evening."

'Peace Commission' Set Up 1 Mar

BK011318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 1 Mar (AFP)--The Afghan capital was quiet today after the violent anti-Soviet riots of last week despite reports that the rebels were set to launch a second round.

On Friday, a Moslem holiday, government offices and [word indistinct] were closed but most of the shops in the bazaar and other areas were open for business. There were no reports of gunfire from any part of the city for the first time in many days. Nor were there any cries of "Allah Akbar" (God is Great) after the Friday evening prayers. Afghan soldiers were said to have raided and arrested people at many houses from which the cries emerged earlier in the week.

Patrolling by Afghan Army T-24 tanks and Soviet light tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been reduced. Some of them were still stationed at strategic junctions and near government buildings but people by and large ignored them. Soviet MI-24 helicopter gunships [words indistinct] from the skies.

The Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government released on Wednesday 37 teenagers, aged between nine and 14, to their parents. Kabul Radio had earlier announced that about 80 teenagers, who had been arrested at the height of the riots last week, could be claimed by their parents from the prime minister's office. The teenagers were said to have been misled by "agents of Pakistan and U.S. imperialists."

Unconfirmed reports said more Soviet troops had been flown in on Wednesday night by Soviet Antonov transport planes. Their number is (?unofficially) estimated at 95,000.

Western sources said the government had set up a "peace commission" headed by Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari to restore normalcy in the capital and other towns. The commission was expected to meet Moslem priests, prominent citizens and leaders of the trading community.

The Kabul press is playing up the speech of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Saturday last when he told the electorate at the Congress Hall of the Kremlin that Soviet troops would be withdrawn "as soon as all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are fully terminated."

Soviets Preventing Demonstrations

TA011823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A large show of Soviet armor and troops on Kabul's streets reportedly has deterred mass demonstrations. There were rumors that Afghans opposed to the Soviet-backed regime would repeat their performance of last week by taking part in large processions, but from early yesterday tanks, armored cars, Afghan and Soviet troops were on the streets in anticipation of demonstrations. Last week large demonstrations against the Soviet intervention claimed an estimated 300-500 lives in Kabul. Diplomats in Kabul say that the rebels and their supporters may go on strike on 5 March as part of a spring offensive. Most diplomats in the Afghan capital say they believe the Muslim rebels will step up their campaign in the coming weeks and carry it out throughout the summer.

GDR Denies Kabul Executions

LD022234 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A number of Western broadcasting stations, for example the BBC, maintained this weekend that in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, many people who had been arrested in connection with the events of 22 February have been executed over the past few days. Thomas Siberstein reports on this directly from Kabul:

Here in Kabul we have by now got used to the fact that radio stations such as the BBC, the Voice of America and the Federal German Deutsche Welle, [word indistinct] quoting allegedly well-informed emigre circles, spread the most infamous anti-Afghan lies. I have looked into these fabrications more closely and I asked a qualified person, Samad Azhar, the chief of the Afghan security forces, for a statement on the BBC's assertions. So far, Samad Azhar told me, not even court proceedings have been instituted against a single one of those temporarily detained (?in connection with) the events of 22 February, let alone any sentences carried out. Thus there have been no executions, listeners. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the contrary, is determined [word indistinct] to distinguish between organizers and those who were just carried along in the attempted counterrevolutionary putsch and to put on proper trial only the instigators and those chiefly responsible.

Misled [word indistinct], who allowed themselves to be misled into taking part in the riots, have [word indistinct] again been released into the charge of their families. Two special commissions are now examining [words indistinct] of those temporarily detained and [words indistinct] against whom there is incriminating evidence. Samad Azhar suggested to me late yesterday afternoon that I attend the release of the first group of such people consisting of over 100 [word indistinct]. I spoke with five of those released--a truck driver, a haulage contractor, a doctor and two employees. They fell for [words indistinct] and are now obviously surprised and relieved that their foolishness will have no further consequences for them. The release of further persons has been announced for today and the next few days. This is embarrassing for the BBC, which would certainly rather report from Red Kabul on a few executions.

BRITISH JOURNALIST RELEASED BY REBELS; WITNESS TO MASSACRE

TA011412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A British journalist who was taken captive by rebels in Afghanistan and was released this week was an eyewitness to a systematic bombing of villages near Kabul by Soviet helicopters. The villages were wiped off the face of the earth, dozens of their inhabitants were killed, hundreds were injured and the rest fled for their lives. The correspondent of the London OBSERVER fell captive 2 weeks ago to the rebels while he was accompanying a transport convey of the Afghanistan Army. Three of the activists of the ruling communist party of Afghanistan were captured with him. After the rebels' villages were bombed from the air, so he related, the rebels executed the three communist activists. The British correspondent arrived in New Delhi today.

AFP ON COUNTRYSIDE CLASHES BETWEEN SOVIETS, AFGHAN REBELS

OW291831 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 29 Feb 80 OW

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Peshawar, Northwestern Pakistan, Feb. 29 (AFP)--Soviet helicopter-transported troops intervened against Afghan rebels for the first time during a rebel attack last night on the airport at Jalalabad, the rebel organization Hezb-e Eslami announced here. There were unconfirmed reports that Afghan soldiers there fired against the Soviet soldiers disembarking from the helicopters, Hezb-e Eslami said.

The rebels also attacked the garrison in the suburb of Sorkhrod on the road to Kabul, destroyed the bridge connecting Jalalabad and Sorkhrod, and knocked out or damaged 30 vehicles including some armoured vehicles, the organization claimed. Fighting had neared the Afghan barracks in Jalalabad, the country's fourth biggest city, and was still going on this morning. The rebels said they killed four Soviet officers at Sorkhrod and captured 11 Afghan officers.

The Hezb-e Eslami communique indicated the fighting was on an unprecedented scale since the Moslem rebellion against the Soviet-backed regime started. There have been attacks on Jalalabad airport almost every night since Feb. 26, according to concordant reports reaching here.

The number of Pathan tribesmen joining in each attack grows steadily during the night, a reliable source said. Then the mojahedin (Islamic fighters) usually retreat into the northeastern Afghan mountains at dawn.

70 Rebels Killed

BK011650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1627 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan 1 Mar (AFP)--Seventy Afghan Moslem rebels were reportedly killed late yesterday in the worst defeat suffered by the Islamic resistance since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan two months ago.

In a communique, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami said a large contingent of Soviet and Afghan troops poured gunfire into an encampment of 30 mojahedins (Moslem fighters), after surrounding it near the village of Kot in Konarha Province, near the Pakistani frontier.

"The mojahedin leader and his deputy were killed," the communique said. A rebel source from a Hezb-e Eslami dissident faction added that "70 Moslem fighters died in Kot invoking Allah and the jihad (holy war) rather than surrender." The Soviet-Afghan operation, which appeared to have been counter-attack after a rebel assault on Jalalabad airport the previous night, began with heavy bombing and artillery preparation.

Immobilized in a space opened up by the aircraft, the mojahedins were then surrounded by an armored column and Afghan infantry units. Hezb-e Eslami sources said they counted 27 combat planes and helicopters and 180 armored vehicles, most of them driven by Soviets.

Residents from Kot and neighboring villages attempted to help the [words indistinct] capturing cases of ammunition and grenades, Hezb-e Eslami said.

Meanwhile, leaders of the six Afghan rebel organizations represented in Pakistan today were pursuing efforts to group their [word indistinct] movements into a single "Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan," which, according to well-informed local sources, was progressing well.

There have also been rumors in Peshawar--which has attracted numerous "tourists" looking for adventure along the Afghan border--that an international brigade including Lebanese, Turks and Europeans was being formed to aid the rebellion.

Hezbi-e Eslami, militarily the best-structured rebel group, categorically denied being offered such aid, affirmed that the mojahedins would not accept foreigners as comrades-in-arms. "What we want are arms and munitions, and so far the West has not given us a single cartridge," a Hezbi-e Eslami spokesman said.

SOVIETS LAUNCH MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST REBELS

BK020039 Hong Kong AFP in English 0031 GMT 2 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, northwestern Pakistan, 2 Mar (AFP)--Soviet troops have launched a large-scale offensive against Moslem rebels in several Afghan provinces yesterday and the day before, mainly in the northeastern Konhara region and in the southern Qandahar area, a rebel spokesman said here yesterday.

A spokesman for the "Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan" spoke of a "plan to wipe out all the country's fit men" and said there were fierce air bombings in Qandahar.

In a single incident at Kherqa Mubarak, a holy site, 50 persons were killed when Soviet planes strafed a crowd of 2,000 people attending the funeral of slain "mojahedins" (Moslem fighters), he noted.

In Konarha Province, near the border with Pakistan, the Soviet offensive with 200 armored vehicles, 36 helicopter gunships and MiG combat planes began early Friday [29 February] and resumed yesterday after an overnight lull, the spokesman indicated. Several villages in the area were reportedly heavily bombed.

At Asmar, a former headquarters of an Afghan garrison which defected to the insurgent side, "giant helicopters" landed Soviet troops who were said to be locked in fierce fighting with Moslem guerrillas, the spokesman said.

He added that Soviet forces had also gone on the offensive in many other Afghan provinces over the past days.

The rebel spokesman could not specify the number of Afghan guerrillas and civilians killed since the start of the Soviet military drive in Konarha. But rebel sources conceded that the dead probably numbered several hundred.

The spokesman said he wanted to alert Islamic nations and the free world about the situation in his country, and he warned "the criminal Russians" that Afghan insurgents were determined to continue their struggle until the "withdrawal of all the invaders from Afghanistan."

REBEL ALLIANCE NEARLY COMPLETELY WORKED OUT

BK291449 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 29 Feb (AFP)--The six Afghan rebel organizations represented here have nearly completed hammering out an alliance, a spokesman of the rebel group Jamiat-e Eslami said last night. The negotiations have made great progress and only details still remain to be settled, he said.

A constitution already has been drawn up calling for a supreme committee that will elect a president. The rebel groups range from leftists to pro-Westerners. They have been divided up to now by tribal allegiances as well as geographical separation and lack of communications equipment.

The negotiations apparently have been difficult. The spokesman was unwilling to predict that the alliance would be forged by March 1 as hoped. Numerous sources report that the various rebel groups are steadily being reinforced by deserters from Afghanistan's regular army. But the mojahedin [Islamic fighters] are cold, hungry and short on ammunition.

They must pay 20 rupies (about 2.50 dollars) to obtain a single rifle cartridge. The rebels have reported the following incidents:

--Two Afghan soldiers guarding an airport hotel with automatic rifles at Ghazni in central Afghanistan suddenly opened fire on an approaching unit of Soviet soldiers, killing about 50 before being killed themselves.

--Thirty deserters from Khost in the eastern province of Paktia joined the Jamiat Wednesday. They lacked weapons because soldiers are no longer allowed to take equipment out of barracks for fear they will desert, a Jamiat-e spokesman said.

--Soviet MiG warplanes bombarded a battalion of Afghan regulars near Khost more than a week ago, either by mistake or because the soldiers were suspected of planning to desert.

--The mojahedins are particularly indignant over a report that a woman shouting "Allah Akbar" from a roof during the anti-Soviet demonstrations in Kabul last week was killed by a Soviet soldier who fired at her three times.

The mojahedin's rifles are no match for Soviet helicopter gunships and tanks, which they have been attacking with Molotov cocktails. But two rebel organizations report they are now making land mines. Observers here believe the mines could be effective against tanks because Afghan tribesmen are deft at copying Western weapons.

Rebel leaders count on their alliance to bring them increased aid from Islamic countries. Saudi Arabia already is providing financial aid but not weapons, a Jamiat-e Eslami source said.

The rebel movement asked the recent conference of Islamic countries to recognize them as the sole representative of the Afghan people, and hope to benefit from Moslem solidarity as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) does.

Hezb-e Eslami Walks Out of Talks

OW021853 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 2 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, 2 Mar (AFP)--One of the largest Afghan resistance organizations today walked out of deadlocked negotiations here for a united rebel alliance, as Soviet troops continued a large offensive across the border in the Konar River valley.

The Hezb-e Eslami organization headed by Engineer Gulbuddin Hikmatyar broke off its participation in the talks after it disagreed with the five other rebel groups on the size of its representation in the proposed alliance.

The rebels meanwhile confirmed earlier reports that the Soviet offensive, reinforced by paratroopers, has continued for the past 48 hours north of the city of Jalalabad. The Moslem guerrillas reported heavy shelling of civilian targets in the Konar valley. They also said large numbers of Soviet troops were killed as they landed.

The Jam'iat rebel group claimed responsibility for the destruction of three armored vehicles, one when a Moslem guerrilla carrying a bomb died as he threw himself under its treads. The rebels also said there were several acts of resistance by people in various areas of the country.

In Peshawar, the Hezb-e Eslami group came under severe criticism from the alliance. The Western-oriented national revolutionary front of Sayed Ahmed Gailani said the group was setting itself outside the alliance. The religious-oriented Jam'iat Eslami group called the arguments of the Hezb-e Eslami group "nonsense."

But a Hezb-e Eslami spokesman said 70 per cent of the guerrillas looked to Mr. Hikmatyar as their leader. He added that the group intended to obtain representation on the alliance's supreme council proportional to its numerical strength. The group would not continue to participate in the alliance's formation if this concession is not granted, he said.

The Jam'iat spokesman said an alliance would still be formed to include the five remaining rebel groups. In addition to the Front and Jam'iat groups, these are a dissident Hezb-e Eslami group headed by Maulawi Yunis Qales, the Islamic Revolutionary Movement, and the Arakate-Enqlabi group.

Informed sources at Islamabad meanwhile confirmed that a clash at the burial of Moslem guerrillas resulted in the deaths of between 40 and 50 people near a holy place in Qandahar in southern Afghanistan. The source said more than 2,000 persons participated at the burial on Friday, and shouted slogans hostile to the Russians and the Babrak Karmal regime.

In Kabul, the situation has been relatively calm, travelers arriving from Afghanistan reported today. But the approximately 150 foreign families still in the Afghan capital were limiting their movements. Helicopters regularly fly overhead, and isolated explosions occur during the night.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI MEETS WITH SOVIET UNION'S ARKHIPOV

BK291603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mr Arkhipov, now in New Delhi, called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi this evening. They are understood to have discussed the situation in the region and bilateral matters.

Arkhipov Leaves For Home

BK010748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mr Arkhipov has expressed happiness over the outcome of his talks with the Indian leaders on international and bilateral matters. He was talking to newsmen at Delhi airport before his departure for home this morning. Arkhipov said that during the talks the emphasis was laid on economic cooperation and trade relations. He said the joint commission's meeting has been fixed for discussing among other things India's import of crude oil and highspeed deisel.

Soviet Heavy industry Minister Goldin, who accompanied Mr Arkhipov, said that his country will import cranes and other equipment from India.

Mr Arkhipov was seen off at the airport among others by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukerjee.

Fuel Agreement Reached

BK291604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union will supply 900,000 tons of kerosene and 800,000 tons of high-speed diesel to India under the India-Soviet trade plan for the current year. A contract for the supply was signed in New Delhi between the vice president of the Sojunest Export, Mr M.G. Markov, and chairman of Indian Oil Corporation, Mr C.R. Dsagupta.

An additional quantity of 500,000 tons of diesel is also likely to be obtained from the Soviet Union during the current year. A contract has already been signed with it for the import of 1.5 million tons of crude for this year.

TALKS WITH ALGERIA IN NEW DELHI SHOW IDENTITY OF VIEWS

LD010012 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Algerian-Indian political talks ended this afternoon. International economic problems were examined in particular by the two delegations, led by Indian External Affairs Minister Mr Rao and Algerian Foreign Minister Mr Ben Yahia.

This final session was devoted particularly to an analysis of the deadlock in the North-South dialog and to the global negotiations between the developing countries and the industrial countries. The similarity of views between the two countries was stressed by an Indian spokesman.

The two countries have decided to relaunch consultations among nonalined countries for the next session, which will be held in March at the United Nations. It is to be noted in this context that it will be presided over by the Indian minister of external affairs--India being the current chairman of the Group of 77.

The Indian spokesman expressed pleasure at the various cooperation agreements signed between the two countries in various fields, which constitute an example of South-South cooperation such as was recommended by the summit of the Group of 77.

In New Delhi views also exchanged on an eventual conference which would be devoted to South-South economic relations, which at the present stage is one of the fundamental factors in the Third World's economic liberation.

It is proper to recall here that Ben Yahia, whose official visit to India ends tomorrow, had many meetings during his stay in the Indian capital. The Algerian minister of foreign affairs was received longer than scheduled by Mrs Indira Gandhi on Wednesday, and he also had talks with his Indian counterpart on the international situation. There,too a total identity of views was established, in particular on the role and the initiatives which the nonalined movement could take in face of the grave international situation and current problems.

An Algerian-Indian plan of action was defined in seven points regarding the role of non-alinement as regards the situation in Afghanistan and the tension in the world.

Government Asks For Oil

BK010402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] India has asked Algeria to supply between 1 to 2 million tons of crude oil from 1980-1982. It has also asked for the supply of about 250,000 tons of petroleum products during the current year. Algeria is understood to have agreed in principle to supply the petroleum products for which negotiations are on. It has expressed its inability to supply crude during this year but assured that it could be possible from 1981 onwards.

Separate negotiations will be held later for the supply of crude.

Ben Yahia Comments

LD021610 Algiers APS in English 1200 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 2/3/80, (APS)--Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, Politburo member and foreign minister, said yesterday his satisfaction with the highly positive results of his five-day official visit to India. [sentence as received]

Mr Ben Yahia also said his confidence that his visit will give new dimensions to Algero-Indian political and economic relations. [sentence as received]

Answering newsmen upon departure from New Delhi, the Algerian minister stressed the identity of views between Algeria and India over international matters.

Mr Ben Yahia had talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, President Sanjiva Reddy and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. He recalled that on the second day of his visit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed the convergence of views over all the matters evoked including India and Algeria's roles within the non-aligned movement and their possibilities to lessen the world tension.

As for his talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr Ben Yahia said they examined the international situation, regional problems in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, East-West relations, Pacific coexistence and problems of detente. He said that there was no difference of views over these issues.

As for bilateral relations, the Algerian minister said they stand within development of South-South cooperation. He added that no global negotiation is possible with the North (industrialized countries) if the question of cooperation among developing countries is not settled.

Mr Ben Yahia then mentioned the cooperation agreements he signed with India officials and the creation of a joint committee which will examine all aspects of promotion and development of cooperation between Algeria and India.

Indian newspapers insisted Saturday on the results of Mr. Ben Yahia's visit and the identity of views between Algeria and India on world issues; namely, the situation in Afghanistan, the Middle East and the African Continent.

They stressed also both countries apprehension of world political and economic problems and their common conception of non-alignment at the moment when different pressures try to derail it from its fundamental goals.

Mr Ben Yahia left New Delhi Saturday. He was seen off by the Indian Foreign Minister Mr Narashim Rao, the Algerian ambassador in India, Mr. Raouf Boudjakdji and several Arab and African ambassadors to New Delhi.

PAKISTAN

ZIAUL HAQ ON AFGHANISTAN, INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

BK0103Z4 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Afghanistan is not a regional issue but a global one. In an interview with INDIA TODAY, he said that is why the Afghanistan issue was taken to the world body. The United Nations won a moral victory, with 104 votes, by supporting our view. The issue was also referred to the organization of Islamic countries because an Islamic state had been subjected to aggression and the threat thus created is such that it is directed toward the Islamic countries.

On Indo-Pakistan relations, the president said that first and foremost is trust in each other and the need for a change of heart at higher levels. He said when it is a question of relations between two countries, equality should be the determining factor.

VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE BY SOVIET PLANE REPORTED

BK0115Z0 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A foreign office spokesman in Islamabad said today that a twin-engine Soviet-marked aircraft bearing the number 04, violated Pakistan's airspace coming from Chitral at 1135 [0635 GMT]. The aircraft was detected immediately and Pakistan Air Force planes intercepted it.

When the president was informed of the air violation on the part of the Soviet aircraft he directed that no harm be done to the aircraft. Thus the Pakistan Air Force planes (?fired two shots) to warn the aircraft and then left the plane near the border. The spokesman said that the Pakistan ambassador in Moscow was told to lodge a strong protest with the Soviet authorities about the matter.

Commentator on Violation of Airspace

BK030409 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 2 Mar 80 BK

[Commentary by Akhtar Azam Rizvi]

[Text] The Pakistan ambassador in Moscow has been asked to lodge a strong protest with the Soviet authorities about the violation of the country's airspace by a Soviet plane. A turbo-twin aircraft, bearing number 04 with Soviet marking, violated Pakistan's airspace on Saturday morning [1 March]. It flew over Pakistan territory from the direction of Chitral. A foreign office spokesman in Islamabad said that the intruding aircraft was immediately detected and intercepted by the Pakistan Air Force [PAF] plane. On being informed of the incident, the president ordered that the Soviet aircraft should not be harmed. Accordingly, after firing two bursts of warning shots, the PAF planes escorted the Soviet aircraft on its return flight until 5 miles short of the point of its return to Afghan territory.

Pakistan has no quarrel with the Soviet Union and the president has more than once affirmed that this country wants to live in harmony with its great northern neighbor which is a superpower, now almost at the doorstep. Pakistan has also made it repeatedly clear that it seeks good neighborly relations with Afghanistan. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has destabilized the whole region to which Pakistan belongs and Pakistan, along with the rest of the world, wants to see Afghanistan's neutrality and its sovereign independence restored. But Pakistan has no intention of being involved in big power rivalry. Its nonalined status has been affirmed and universally acknowledged at the Havana summit of nonalined countries.

The violation of Pakistan's airspace is a serious matter and it is profoundly hoped that such violations will not be repeated in the future. Pakistan has not interfered and will not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Again and again it has been made abundantly clear that more than half a million Afghan refugees in Pakistan have been given shelter on purely humanitarian grounds. Pakistan has not allowed and will not allow its soil to be used for any acts of subversion against the regime in Kabul. There is no provocation for Soviet military aircraft, whatever the nature of their operations in Afghanistan, to intrude into Pakistan's territory. Pakistan is a small country but its government and people are resolved to protect their independence and territorial integrity with all the resources at their command. Let there be no mistake about this: That Pakistan is not going to be a pawn in big power confrontation. It wants to live in peace and amity with all its neighbors, big and small. It is committed to the principle of noninterference in other countries internal affairs and it will not allow any interference in its own internal affairs.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES MOSCOW REPORT ON AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

BK021538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A foreign office spokesman in Islamabad today described as completely baseless and incorrect a Moscow Radio report broadcast yesterday that the Pakistani authorities, in cooperation with the U.S. Government, are making arrangements for a gathering of leaders of Afghan groups struggling against the present regime in Kabul.

When the spokesman's attention was drawn to this report, he reiterated Pakistan's policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and of not permitting Pakistani territory to be used for acts against Afghanistan.